

2 Votes May Decide Issue

**OAU Summit Split  
On Angola Policy**

From Wire Dispatches

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 11—Black Africa's leaders continued tonight whether to recognize a Soviet-backed guerrilla movement as the legitimate representative of Angola.

On the second day of the Organization of African Unity's summit meeting, the leaders considered two proposed resolutions, one calling for the recognition of the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the other advocating a cease-fire in the Angolan civil war.

**Pain Unrest  
And Protests  
Are Widening  
More Strikes Called  
To End Early This Week**

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Jan. 11—Demonstrations spread through Madrid and other industrial suburbs this week-end, with more unrest expected in the week.

Strikes were called starting tomorrow in banks, railroads, building sites and the metal, textile and chemical industries in Madrid and other industrial suburbs. The strikes were called by the labor unions, which are demanding a 10 percent wage increase and a 40-hour week.

As the 70,000 began to leave the stadium, about 500 of them joined an anti-Communist demonstration and started shouting outside and starting a march to the African plaza.

Police followed them for a while, but they then blocked their way with a chain of smoke and arrested several who refused to disperse.

Eight hours earlier, after another rally, demonstrators tried to break through the police lines, causing a stampede in the market. Many shops were knocked over and several demonstrators suffered cuts and bruises. The injuries were apparently a result of the panic and the use of police violence.

The labor unions said police have rounded up about 30 alleged strike leaders to break the strike wave, which is spreading to the provinces.

The walkouts and protests—centered on pay demands but with strong political undertones—are the biggest challenge yet to the post-Franco government.

Strikes and street demonstrations still virtually illegal.

Yesterday was marked by the first of two of Madrid's biggest demonstrations, a march of about 4,000 led by the Communist Party.

The government newspaper, *El Sol*, remarked today that the march was a spectacle never seen since the Civil War.

Police used tear gas and made charges to quell street demonstrations in the industrial suburb of Getafe, where most industrial plants have been shut down by strikes and where some merchants shuttered their shops in solidarity.



IN THE STREETS OF BEIRUT—Leftist gunmen capture a Lebanese Army tank and take its gunner prisoner.

By Senate Unit and White House

**Joint Effort Agreed in Writing Spy Agency Laws**

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (NYT)—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities and the Ford administration have agreed to work out joint legislative proposals for the reform of the U.S. intelligence community, according to Senate and White House officials.

The plan emerged during a series of private meetings between Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the committee chairman, Sen. John Tower, D-Texas, vice-chairman, and their staff aides and senior White House officials last month and early this month.

It was one of the announcements at a top-level White House meeting yesterday on intelligence. The closed-door session, attended by the principals of the affected agencies, is the first time that the two sides have met to discuss the joint work sessions will be held next month, according to committee sources.

The suggestion for working together was first advanced more than a month ago during a luncheon between Mitchell Rogers, counsel to the CIA, and William Miller, counsel of the Senate committee.

"It was pointless for the committee to put forth a series of bills Ford would have to veto and for Ford to offer legislation Congress likely couldn't live with," a source said.

Even joint sessions may fail to solve dilemmas in organizing and reforming the intelligence community. The vast range of questions is underscored by the three-hour meeting yesterday to confer.

The meeting was attended by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger; Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld; the outgoing director of the CIA, William Colby; the President's national security adviser, Gen. Brent Scowcroft; Attorney General Edward Levi, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. George Brown.

This is the first time that the Joint Chiefs have been directly involved in the planning to reshape the intelligence community.

Interviews with congressional, intelligence and administration officials disclosed several main areas of serious controversy. John Marsh, counsel to Mr. Ford, is expected to brief officials of yesterday's meeting on these problems.

The Senate committee has already prepared a proposal for congressional oversight of intelligence (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

**Helms' Prosecution Expected  
For Approval of CIA Break-In**

By Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (WP)—Former CIA Director Richard Helms is expected to be prosecuted on a misdemeanor charge for personally approving a 1971 break-in at a Fairfax City, Va., photo studio, sources said.

Mr. Helms, now ambassador to Iran, has acknowledged to Justice Department lawyers that he approved the break-in to gather information about a former employee of the CIA.

The break-in—but not Mr. Helms' role in it—was revealed last year in the Rockefeller Commission report on CIA abuses.

The sources said that a civil rights misdemeanor charge is expected to be brought against Mr. Helms within a month. The first statute of limitations for the break-in will apply next month.

Using a secure telephone line from CIA headquarters, Justice Department lawyers last week informed Mr. Helms in Iran of his constitutional rights in the continuing investigation.

Although Mr. Helms spoke to Justice Department lawyers earlier about the break-in, he declined last week to answer their further questions.

A separate Justice Department investigation into possible perjury by Mr. Helms is continuing.

Mr. Helms could not be reached for comment during the weekend, but he indicated in calls to friends here last week that he is not guilty of any criminal intent.

In a call last week to a senior White House official, Mr. Helms sought information about the break-in case and painted a gloomy picture of his future.

Mr. Helms maintains that under the law he was empowered as CIA director to act to protect security.

The break-in was at a photo studio run by Deborah Fitzgerald, the former CIA employee, and Orlando Nunez, a former middle-level official in the Castro government in Cuba.

Records Division

Both were under CIA surveillance for some time after Miss Fitzgerald, while working in the records division of the CIA, tried to find out what information the CIA had in its files about Mr. Nunez. Miss Fitzgerald and Mr. Nunez have since married.

The CIA did not turn up any evidence of a security violation in its investigation.

According to a source, the break-in was conducted as a final effort to close the investigation of Miss Fitzgerald and Mr. Nunez.

The sources said that there was no crisis or compelling need to resort to illegal entry.

The break-in was conducted during the early morning hours of Feb. 19, 1971, half a day after Mr. Helms gave his approval for the break-in, according to the sources.

A decision whether to prosecute Mr. Helms on another charge, perjury, is scheduled to be made within 30 to 45 days, according to the sources.

The perjury investigation focuses on Mr. Helms' sworn testimony denying a CIA role in domestic surveillance and in supplying covert support to political factions in Chile.

The sources indicated that a stumbling block for the Justice Department investigators is the unwillingness of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities to give the department all its material relating to Mr. Helms, at least for the moment.



Richard Helms

**Army Convoy  
Seized in Beirut  
By Palestinians**

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, Jan. 11—Palestinian guerrillas seized 10 armored vehicles and their Lebanese Army crews today.

The seizure, in a Beirut suburb, was expected to increase pressure on the government to use the army to halt the fighting between Christian rightists and a coalition of Palestinians and predominantly Moslem leftists.

Premier and Defense Minister Rashid Karami, a Moslem, has refused to send in the army because, he says, such a move would split the country. President Suleiman Franje, a Christian, disavowed the incident with army chiefs tonight.

Vehicles Surrounded

The army convoy was seized on a suburban highway. The guerrillas, apparently suspicious of the armored column's intentions, stopped and surrounded the vehicles—a tank, three armored cars and six armored personnel carriers.

Official sources said the Lebanese soldiers refused to hand over food supplies, which they intended to take through rightist Falangist lines to the shantytown of Tel Zaatar.

Tension rose when the guerrillas, some armed with recoilless rifles and anti-tank, rocket-propelled grenades, began shouting at bystanders to clear the area, warning that shooting might break out.

The army convoy tried to withdraw but was prevented by the superior force of the guerrillas, who took it to a nearby Palestinian camp at Sabra.

Regret Voiced

A military spokesman said in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio tonight that the army headquarters regretted the incident and reserved the right to take whatever action its military duty dictated.

Palestinian spokesmen declined to comment beyond saying that local leftist residents seized the armored vehicles for fear the army was going to attack them.

The Palestinians say the army has strong sympathies toward the mainly Christian right.

Meanwhile, police said at least 50 persons were killed and 100 wounded during the last 24 hours of intense rocket, mortar and machine-gun battles that raged throughout the capital, from its shell-shattered luxury hotel district to the burning eastern suburbs.

Border Is Crossed

Government sources confirmed a local newspaper report that two truckloads of Palestine Liberation Army troops had crossed the border from Syria into northeastern Lebanon last night in what appeared to be an attempt by the Palestinians to reinforce their positions around the al-Faraj and al-Zaatar camps.

"Strict security measures have been taken to prevent those elements from heading toward the capital," the sources said.

Claims Challenged

But Algeria has challenged Morocco's claims and has called for a referendum to determine the future of the territory. Threats of possible moves by Algeria to back the demands of the Polisario, an anti-Moroccan nationalist guerrilla group, for self-determination have kept the Moroccan forces here on alert.

Officials here assert that the towns are almost back to their normal populations. The people live on the milk from goats and camels and a little semolina. There is meat once a year on a festive occasion. The (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

**Palestinians Seen on Victory Path**

**PLO's Role Today at the UN  
Heartens West Bank Arabs**

By Jonathan C. Randal

JERUSALEM, Jan. 11 (WP)—Arab residents of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River are looking forward confidently to tomorrow's start of the Palestine Liberation Organization's first major performance in the UN Security Council, expecting that it will widen Israel's isolation abroad and disarray at home.

Palestinian professors, newspapermen, mayors, other notables, students and working men and women, interviewed during a recent visit, gave evidence of a growing conviction that, even if the PLO is frustrated in its immediate aims in the UN debate, the real loser will be Israel.

To the West Bankers' delight, Israeli politicians in and out of the government are displaying their differences over Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's refusal to deal with the PLO, which Israeli officials describe only as a terrorist organization not entitled to represent Palestinians in the occupied territories and abroad.

Even without mentioning the Israeli wrangling, West Bankers appeared confident that Israel ultimately will accept their goal of an independent West Bank state.

"Normalized" States

After the 1973 war, after the Arab League's recognition of the PLO as the only Arab authority for the West Bank, after PLO commander Yasser Arafat's UN speech in 1974, the Security Council debate was described by one intellectual as proof that "the drama has been normalized."

"In the past we were embarrassed when foreigners asked who represented us," said a conservative, educated Christian West Bank woman, "but no longer."

A West Bank newspaper editor, who lamented the PLO's reluctance to spell out its case for recognizing Israel, nonetheless hailed the Security Council debate as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

**Rabin Says U.S.  
To Oppose Shift  
In UN Resolutions**

JERUSALEM, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told his Cabinet today the United States would vigorously oppose any attempts in the United Nations Security Council to change resolutions on which Middle East negotiations are now based.

An official communiqué issued after the weekly Cabinet session, said Mr. Rabin told his colleagues that Foreign Minister Yigal Allon had outlined to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger the Cabinet's determination to resist any attempt to amend previous council resolutions and to replace the Geneva peace conference by the council as the forum for discussions.

Mr. Allon, who met with Mr. Kissinger in Washington, also made clear the Cabinet's opposition to Israeli participation in the Middle East debate that will begin tomorrow in the Security Council, the communiqué said. The Palestine Liberation Organization has been invited to the debate.

**10,000 at Rally Set Deadline  
Portugal Farmers Demand End to Seizures**

LISBON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—More than 10,000 farmers rallied in the northern town of Braga today and gave the government three weeks to roll back its agrarian reform law.

"We don't want to work on a collectivized farm in a Soviet state," a speaker said. The crowd roared its approval.

If the government takes no concrete action within three weeks, the farmers plan to meet again to decide what steps to take.

Before the rally began in Braga, 22 miles north of Lisbon, organizers said they would propose that farmers cut off food supplies to the capital, simply by not selling their goods, if the government failed to meet their demands.

Lisbon already suffers from shortages of meat, dairy products and other items.

The farmers demanded that the government immediately put an end to illegal land occupations, suspend laws permitting land expropriations and pay compensation to farmers affected by seizures.

The farmers also demanded that the government crush any future attempts to occupy land, called for purges of Communists from local agrarian reform centers and passed a vote of no-confidence in Socialist Agriculture Minister Antonio Lopes Cardoso.

The rally was held despite government efforts to defuse the issue with a compromise formula offered by Mr. Cardoso restricting land reform to farms of more than 72 acres in the southern half of the country.

The farmers rejected the compromise and the crowd greeted the mention of Mr. Cardoso's name with cries of "Thief, thief."

Banners in the crowd said: "Yesterday the Big Ones, Today (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

the Medium Ones and Tomorrow the Small Ones."

Mr. Cardoso promised that illegally seized farms would be returned to their owners and assured farmers with small and medium holdings in the north and center of the country they would not be affected by land reform.

The minister also said other farmers will be given compensation for their land.

The compromise he proposed would restrict the land reform program to areas south of the Tagus River, which cuts the country roughly in half.

Nearly all large farms have been expropriated in the southern wheat belt of the Alentejo region, where many holdings belonged to absentee owners.

The rally was the third protest by farmers since Nov. 24, when they blocked road and rail access to Lisbon from the north to press for changes in the law.

At a rally in Rio Maior Dec. 14, they called for an end to all occupations and the return of all lands to their former owners.

About 20,000 farmers attended that rally and shouted for Mr. Cardoso's resignation. They also set up a national farmers' association.

Autonomy for Macao

LISBON, Jan. 11 (NYT)—Portugal has decided to give executive and legislative autonomy to its last colony, the enclave of Macao, on the southern coast of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



AT OAU SESSION—Holden Roberto of the FNLA (left) and Jonas Savimbi of UNITA using emergency meeting of the Organization of African Unity held in Addis Ababa.



## A Media Phenomenon?

## Miami Angola-Recruiting Caper

By Laurence Stern

MIAMI, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The scene was a scruffy motel on the fringe of the "Little Havana" district and the cast of characters who showed up there last weekend were veterans of such capers as the bombing of the presidential palace in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, the attempted seizure of Cuban fishing boats and mercenary operations in the Congo and Biafra. Now they were trying to sign up as soldiers of fortune for service in Angola.

The only trouble was that when the prospective recruits turned

up, they were met only by a battery of reporters. According to an account, the only sign of the alleged recruiters was a few empty beer cans and a handful of olives in the sink.

The two recruiters, Pedro Martinez Castro and Jose Antonio Prat, did show up later to give brief press interviews, pose for television cameras and disappear again. Word of the Miami recruiting operation began to spread on U.S. national television and the wire services.

A researcher in our New York picture department told me the story had to be true because CBS

ran film on Cubans volunteering, signed a veteran news-magazine correspondent.

"I told them I thought the story was phony as hell and that if they wanted me to line some Cubans up and say they were volunteers, I could do it any hour of the day," he said.

Despite the attention given the alleged recruiting operations in the place that served as the urban staging ground for the Bay of Pigs invasion, there is no evidence that a single U.S. mercenary or Cuban exile has been signed up here.

"This whole episode has been a media phenomenon," insisted a Miami newspaper executive who skeptically followed the recruiting story.

"We have asked Washington for authority to investigate the allegations of recruiting," said a spokesman for the Miami branch of the FBI in a voice that betrayed no sense of urgency. "If there's anything to the allegations, which so far have been mostly newspaper stories, then we might be looking into violations of the Foreign Registration Act or the Neutrality Act."

The reports began circulating on New Year's Eve with a story filed by the Associated Press bureau quoting two Cuban refugee spokesmen, Mr. Prat and Mr. Martinez, as saying that they were recruiting for the U.S.-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

"We want to get as many Cubans and other Latins as possible. We have hundreds of applications," Mr. Prat was quoted as saying.

He went on to say that after Angola, the Cuban exile recruits would fight to overthrow Premier Fidel Castro, according to the AP dispatch.

## Men Reported Ready

Last Sunday, The New York Times ran an AP dispatch from Miami reporting that Mr. Martinez and Mr. Prat had 365 men ready to be airlifted to Africa.

"We plan to begin moving them out in about a week," Mr. Martinez was quoted as saying.

The previous Friday, the Christian Science Monitor ran an article asserting that 300 U.S. mercenaries were already operating in Angola and an equal number were waiting to go as soon as money became available.

The Monitor article quoted unnamed "senior mercenary officers familiar with the situation both in Angola and the United States." Its publication was followed by denials from the CIA, the State Department and the White House of the Monitor's allegation that the United States was financing the training of mercenaries for Angola.

Despite the barrage of official denials, Monitor senior editors were standing by the story, which was written by the newspaper's United Nations correspondent, David Anable.

The author of the original AP story, Ite Flores, said in a telephone interview that he thought Mr. Prat and Mr. Martinez were "fairly serious" in their recruitment objectives, although he acknowledged that there was widespread skepticism of the report.

"All I've reported," he said, "is what they've told me."

According to a Cuban exile editor, the recruiting caper started in a bar during a conversation involving Mr. Prat, Mr. Martinez and a friend who worked for the Cuban exile radio station, WPAE, one of five highly competitive Spanish-language stations here.

"They decided to put on the air the fact that Cubans were ready to go to Angola. As soon as it was on the air, AP and UPI picked it up as news and the whole story blew up around our heads."

To tell the truth, the editor continued, "Prat and Martinez never expected that sort of publicity. It wasn't intended to go outside of Dade County (Miami)."



Kurt Waldheim makes a point at UN news conference while discussing upcoming Security Council debate.

## PLO's Role Today at the UN Heartens West Bank Arabs

(Continued from Page 1)

"I am still not allowing myself to be terribly optimistic," said a staffer at Al Fajr, the most radical of the Arabic-language newspapers published in the occupied territories. "The PLO must come out clearly and say how the Palestinian problem should be solved—and that means facing the issue of frontiers, the right of self-determination. But especially the problem of Israel's existence."

Clearly tried by ideological hair-splitting in PLO councils in Beirut and Damascus, he dismissed the PLO demand for a "democratic and secular" state in Israel proper. He made it clear that he thought such talk bordered on bad taste in the light of the Muslim-Christian fighting in Lebanon, which he said hardly increased credibility in a similar formula for Muslims and Jews in Israel.

"If we insist on being unrealistic," he warned, "the world will again ask us what we want. We should come out and accept Israel's existence but not its over-existence."

## 98% Support PLO

Karim Khalil, mayor of Ramallah, north of Jerusalem, said: "Ninety-eight per cent of the population here support the PLO. And remember that although I am mayor I represent the Palestinians here only socially—not politically." It was his way of emphasizing that the West Bank was occupied and that he was not a free agent.

"For the first time there's a real debate going on now among average Israelis," a professor said. "We are convinced that Israeli society will be transformed from inside, we are convinced it will be a process of Israeli concessions and PLO victories."

The West Bankers' confidence apparently has prompted young radicals to distinguish between their own revolutionary ideals and the possible.

Radical professors readily accepted the limitations that Palestinian sovereignty would be likely to involve because of Western and conservative Arab oil country pressures.

Such a state would be largely demilitarized and capitalist, they expect. "Most Palestinians," a professor said, "have learned to think in terms of the possible—which is in terms of not very much."

Yet older West Bankers are convinced that the PLO must

accept the limitations that Palestinian sovereignty would be likely to involve because of Western and conservative Arab oil country pressures.

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Yet older West Bankers are convinced that the PLO must

make even more concessions—and can afford to do so now that time is helping them.

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## Jakarta Minister Visits East Timor

JAKARTA, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Adam Malik yesterday ended a brief trip to East Timor at the invitation of pro-Indonesian leaders in the Portuguese colony.

Mr. Malik arrived late Friday to battle-scarred Dili, the East Timor capital. Addressing a crowd of about 1,000 in front of Dili's bullet-scarred town hall, he said he was moved by what he called the Timorese determination to join Indonesia.

According to the local residents, explosions and exchanges of gunfire could still be heard in Dili from the hills behind the city despite Indonesian claims that pro-Indonesian forces were in full control of the area. The capital was captured from the leftist pro-independence movement Fretilin.

## Bomb Victim Linked To French Abduction

PARIS, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—A man blown up by his own bomb here has been identified as one of the kidnappers of French record executive Louis Hazan, the police said today.

The man, Alain Gobbet, was found blown to pieces in a parking lot on Friday. The police said he was moving one of the bombs the kidnappers had planned to use to threaten Mr. Hazan and his family. Five men have been charged in connection with the abduction. Mr. Hazan was found unharmed by police.

## Cholera Kills 9 in Kenya

NAIROBI, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Nine persons have died of cholera and about 70 other cases have been reported on the shores of Lake Victoria in western Kenya.

## City Not Gravely Affected by War

## UNITA Capital: Eye in Angola Storm

By Tom Lambert

NOVA LISBOA, Angola, Jan. 11.—This city of 70,000, Angola's second largest and the political headquarters of its other government, pulses sedately for the moment.

The residents, all blacks except for a few hundred Portuguese whites, do not seem gravely affected by Angola's civil war, the battle zones of which are 100 miles to the north.

Here the power is held by Jonas Savimbi and his National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which is in an uneasy alliance with the anti-Communist National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). Their common opponent, the Marxist-led Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), rules in the old Portuguese colonial capital of Luanda, Angola's largest city.

UNITA and the FNLA alternate on a monthly basis in supplying a premier for the so-called government here. Its officials are trying to form a stable administration for the four-fifths of this country controlled by UNITA and the FNLA.

So far, any real administration exists in name only.

## Multiracial Regime

In the southern half of Angola, the moderate, cautiously pro-Western Mr. Savimbi—who seeks a Socialist, multiracial regime for his country—is the ruler and sole decision maker.

His power lies in widespread public support among blacks in the southern and eastern regions of Angola and in the help he has been getting from non-Communist countries.

But his power in the Angola strife will rest finally on his expanding but questionably effective army. It is headquartered at Silva Porto, 70 miles northeast, where small contingents of white troops, presumably South Africans, have been spotted occasionally.

Mr. Savimbi spends most of his time at Silva Porto.

## Short Battle

It has been quiet in this city surrounded by farms and forests since Christmas, when there was a short, sharp battle. The MPLA was not involved. The clash was between UNITA and the FNLA, and illustrated their tenuous relationship.

It is not known what caused the fighting. But the result was two or three days of gunfire and mortar and rocket exchanges between Mr. Savimbi's forces and those of the "Daniel Chipenda Column" of the FNLA.

The Chipenda Column, said to include some Portuguese and other white mercenaries, has been known as much for its headhunting as its battlefield performance. It is credited with robbing the Bank of Angola here last November and getting \$2 million.

The column has withdrawn to a nearby town. There is no hunger here. Some items are in short supply—tobacco, bread, paper, beer, gasoline—but nobody is in deep distress.

Prices for the dwindling stocks of goods in the few stores remaining open have not soared. But life here has changed for the worse.

## Technicians Left

Most of the Portuguese doctors, technicians and teachers have left and there are few blacks capable of replacing them. Most of the banks, light industrial plants, schools and the university are closed. All construction has stopped.

Service by public utilities is going downhill, with a continuous water shortage and growing electricity and telephone failures. There is no public transportation. Taxis have vanished.

A small, newly created police force is slowly taking to the city's streets, but some Portuguese say petty thefts and burglaries are increasing and may mount if more jobs are not found for the swell-

ing number of unemployed blacks. Occasionally, a few unidentified whites in combat fatigues and camouflaged jeeps or trucks pass by.

A few trains operate intermittently along the railroad west to the port of Benguela on the Atlantic. But Portuguese managers of the few small plants still operating there—processing wood, making soap and clothing and canning farm produce—say raw materials, machinery and parts are impossible to obtain and output is shrinking.

Most of the factory managers fled when fighting broke out here in August, leaving almost everything behind.

After the fighting ended, and when Portugal later abandoned its Angolan colony Nov. 11, the blacks here started removing traces of their former colonial masters.

Although they still call it Nova

Lisboa, the city's name has changed officially to Nova Lisboa, which one Portuguese interpreter as "plateau."

Fortitude, Prudence.

A 13-foot bronze statue of city's founder, Norta do Ma was hauled down, along with smaller statues of Temperance, Justice, Fortitude and Prudence. They lie intact in Matos and shouting youngsters lie over them.

There is little evidence of plundering or looting in Nova Lisboa or in the suburb of S. S. A Singer sewing machine dis room has been cleaned out a nearby Ford dealer's shop still has two new tractors.

The few remaining whites—they used to number 25 thousand—seem to get along, but well with the blacks and UNITA officials.

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## Portuguese Farmers Demand End to All Seizures of Land

(Continued from Page 1)

China, which has been held by the Portuguese since 1957. Macao will continue to be ruled by a Lisbon-appointed governor but will be able to contract foreign loans, make its own laws, hire its own civil service and control its security force.

The decision by the Council of the Revolution was approved last week and disclosed yesterday.

The peninsula and its three islands, with a population of 320,000—mostly Chinese—long enjoyed more autonomy than other Portuguese colonies because of its

distance and the influence exercised by its powerful neighbor.

A decade ago, there were anti-Portuguese riots in Macao and it appeared that China would take it over. An agreement was reached, however, whereby Portugal maintained its sovereignty but had to bar all Nationalist Chinese activities in the enclave.

## Spain Expels Spinola

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Former Portuguese President Antonio de Spinoza arrived here yesterday after being expelled from Spain.

French authorities said that Gen. Spinoza, who was traveling under the name of Ribeiro, would be welcome here like any other exile. He was told to refrain from all political activities while in France.

## NATO Meeting Today on Dispute Of U.K., Iceland

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11 (IET).—An emergency session of NATO ambassadors to discuss the worsening relations between Britain and Iceland over the fishing limits dispute will be held here tomorrow.

The meeting of the alliance's North Atlantic Council, called at Iceland's request, follows several collisions last week between a British frigate and Icelandic patrol boats, and demonstrations during the weekend by Icelandic fishermen against two NATO bases in their country.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns is ready to mediate if both sides agree.

He helped to end a similar British-Icelandic dispute three years ago.

## Two Facilities Blocked

REYKJAVIK, Jan. 11 (AP).—Icelandic fishermen demanding NATO intervention in the "cod war" with Britain manned roadblocks today at the radar and communications stations attached to the alliance's U.S.-run Keflavik base.

In a statement, protest leaders demanded NATO's help in forcing the British to withdraw their warships from Iceland's extended fishing grounds where they are protecting British trawlers from harassment by the Icelandic Coast Guard.

## Giscard to Make Cabinet Changes

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that a "technical reorganization" of his Cabinet would be announced tomorrow.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, "the change will be neither drastic nor shocking. After 20 months in office the lessons of time and experience make some adjustments necessary."

The President met with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who is a leader in the Gaullist party, before his announcement.

## Rabat Rules The Sahara

(Continued from Page 1)

people are poor and undernourished. The few things the Moroccans have been able to do to help them so far are believed to be having an effect in reconciling most of the estimated 75 thousand Saharans to their new rulers.

As far as Morocco is concerned, the affair is settled and the area has been returned with the clear acquiescence of its inhabitants. Khatri al-Joumani—a short, round, bearded man who heads the local assembly and who declared his allegiance to King Hassan even before the accords with Spain were signed—declared recently that the consultation of the Saharan people as provided for by the accords and by United Nations resolutions had already taken place.

## Spaniard Is Killed

MADRID, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—A Spaniard was killed yesterday and three were injured when land mines exploded near a conveyor belt transporting minerals from the western Sahara's inland phosphate deposits to the coast, the Spanish news agency Citra said.

Citra said that heavy fighting was reported yesterday, 25 miles south of the territory's second-largest town, Villa Cisneros, between Mauritanian troops and Polisario guerrillas.

## Kidnapper Sentenced To 30 Years in Italy

ALEXANDRIA, Italy, Jan. 11 (UPI).—A court here yesterday convicted a self-styled leftist guerrilla of murder, attempted murder, and kidnapping and sentenced him to 30 years in jail.

The court found Massimo Maraia guilty of taking part in last year's kidnapping of Vermouth magnate Vittorio Gancia and in a gun battle with police who freed him. A policeman and a woman kidnapper died in the shooting.

## African Countries at Summit Split on Angola Recognition

(Continued from Page 1)

The Portuguese are enormously popular on the continent, focused on their argument on the issue of South Africa's involvement in the Angolan war. He noted: "It is not surprising that South Africa should intervene since she had long supported the Portuguese colonies. It is the logic of apartheid."

Mr. Machel asserted that it was the MPLA that had won legitimacy for itself by its long struggle against the Portuguese. And he insisted it was specious to argue that the assistance that the MPLA had obtained from Cuba and the Soviet Union could be equated with that being provided to the FNLA and UNITA by South Africa and Western powers.

Mr. Machel concluded with a plea that the delegations "provide all necessary support to the Popular Movement in order to drive out the invaders."

He was interrupted several times by cheers and applause, most notably from delegates of Algeria, Tanzania, Somalia, and Nigeria, countries in the forefront of the effort to seat the MPLA as the OAU representative of an independent Angola. When he finished, the applause was accompanied by questions from women in the galleries.

Field Marshal Amin of Uganda, who as OAU chairman is presiding at the emergency session, then gave the floor to Mr. Senghor of Senegal, who he noted was one of the signers of the charter that founded the organization 12 years ago.

Mr. Senghor, a noted symbolist poet, spoke in precise and measured cadences as he put forth the view that the "question of what form of government should prevail in Angola had to be decided solely by the Angolan people. All three factions were Angolan, he said, and he urged them to reconcile their differences. He said an African solution must be found for an African problem and he called for the condemnation on an equal basis of all foreign intervention.

Mr. Senghor met head-on the opposition's focus on South Africa. "This is not the first time in history that a so-called progressive force has made an alliance of convenience with reactionary powers. There are some recent precedents for this which I do not have to spell out," he said in an apparent allusion to détente between Moscow and Washington.

Mr. Senghor reminded the assembly that his government had in recent international conflicts sided with the governments of Cambodia, North Vietnam and North Korea. Those who were silent during Mr. Machel's ad-

dress now erupted in applause and President Machel rose to him with his flattened hand.

"To recognize any one of three factions would be to like Europeans," Mr. Seng said.

The president of Botswana, Seretse Khama, who also spoke at the opening session, called for a peaceful settlement in Ang. "We do not want Africa testing ground for sophisticated weapons," he said.

In adjourning yesterday's session, Marshal Amin sought to implant a conciliatory tone. "I urge all participants to a public criticism of fellow leaders," he said. "The imperialists such charges since it sells newspapers."

The Ugandan repeated a times that he had every hope organization would in its discussions resolve the war in an African way.

## U.S. Policy Assailed

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 11 (AP).—Using the summit meeting of the OAU as a backdrop, Rep. Charles F. Evers, D-Miss., a leader of congressional Black Caucus sharply criticized today the U.S. policy of supporting the Angolan policies of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and President Ford.

As the leaders of African countries assembled here began debate on several resolutions relating to Angola, the Detroit Democrat told journalists from a part of the world that American intrusion in the Angolan conflict is the biggest blemish in the history of its relations with Africa and may be the most serious foreign policy mistake it has ever made.

## Nigerians Attack U.S. Embassy

LAGOS, Jan. 11 (AP).—Nigerians protesting U.S. policy toward Angola broke into grounds of the U.S. Embassy today, plastered slogans on walls and threw sticks and stones at the building. No injuries were reported.

The attack was the culmination of a demonstration in which about 2,000 Nigerians, some university lecturers, workers and others carrying anti-U.S. placards marched four miles from Yaounde in the Nigerian mainland to the U.S. Embassy, situated on Lagos Island.

Similar attacks were made on the U.S. Consulate in the Nigerian city of Kaduna and the U.S. Information Service offices in the western state capital of Ibadan last week.



## Bolstering Its Independence of Russia

## U.S. Reported Set to Renew Sales of Arms to Yugoslavia

By Dusko Doder

BEGRAD, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The U.S. administration has decided to resume U.S. arms sales to Yugoslavia after a 15-year period with virtually no military cooperation, authoritative sources disclosed today.

The resumption reflects Washington's determination to assist Yugoslavia in reducing its dependence on Soviet arms. U.S. assurances were conveyed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Mirkovic in Washington two months ago, the sources said. Two Yugoslav delegations have visited Washington recently to discuss purchases of routine equipment.

However, Yugoslav requests for some sophisticated anti-tank weapons and electronic systems now appear to be stalled in the Pentagon, where military plans are said to view with suspicion deliveries of such arms to this independent Communist country. The most sensitive issue on the

Yugoslav shopping list are the TOW wire-guided missiles and anti-aircraft electronics systems. Resistance in the Pentagon to selling this type of equipment to a Communist government is based on concern that the secret technology involved could eventually pass into Soviet hands. But other administration officials have argued that the Russians have acquired samples of most of the U.S. military equipment that was used in Vietnam. These officials have said that Yugoslavia's present reliance on Russia for sophisticated weaponry has rendered President Tito's government vulnerable to Soviet pressure.

Yugoslavia is the only Communist country to have received U.S. military assistance. Following President Tito's break with the Soviet bloc, Belgrade received in excess of \$750 million in U.S. military aid between 1951 and 1961 while roughly \$1 billion worth of U.S. equipment was sold to this nation under special credit arrangements in the same period.

Since 1961, when Marshal Tito started organizing a Third World movement, Yugoslavia had let its military assistance agreement with Washington lapse. The United States has continued to sell Yugoslavia small amounts of replacement parts and other items needed to maintain U.S. equipment received in the 1950s. But these sales amounted to well under \$1 million annually.

Yugoslavia produces roughly 85 per cent of its military equipment, ranging from subsonic jet aircraft to automatically reloadable rocket launchers. But most of Yugoslavia's highly sophisticated weapons, such as anti-tank and anti-aircraft rockets, are purchased from the Soviet Union. The question of the resumption of military cooperation with the United States was raised during Mr. Kissinger's visit here in November, 1974. It was raised again during President Ford's visit last summer. Several U.S. officials, including an assistant secretary of defense and the secretary of the Air Force, have visited here recently.

In a frank interview with a weekly magazine, Mr. Kissinger said that he saw the potential of Yugoslavia as a counterweight to the Soviet Union. Such an enemy, he said, would try to mount a major tank and paratrooper attack, quickly "take part of our territory, dream up a Quisling-type government, which would then ask assistance from abroad."

"Since we suppose that we would have to destroy at least 2,000 tanks," the general said, "we would be in a grave situation if we were trying to destroy tanks with tanks or aircraft."

Against this background, the general said, it was a matter of economics to emphasize anti-tank and anti-aircraft defenses and to buy sophisticated missiles which are cheaper than tanks and aircraft.

The reference to a swift attack and the need to destroy at least 2,000 enemy tanks unmistakably pointed to the potential enemy as being the Soviet Union, or Soviet-led forces. The broad Panonian plain stretching from here to the Hungarian border is the only area where such a tank attack could be mounted. There are not enough NATO tanks in the area for such an onslaught, nor could such tank operations be conducted on the mountainous borders with Italy and Greece.

The resumption of U.S. cooperation with Yugoslav military men is regarded by Washington as desirable since the political role of the armed forces may be pivotal following the departure of Marshal Tito, 83, from the political scene here.



**PRECARIOUS PERCH?**—Not really. Squirrel that appears to be a quick mount for a monster is really just resting on the tongue of a dragon's head that is the decorated prow of a Viking ship on permanent exhibition in a Chicago park.

## Decline in 1975 Follows Years of Steady Rise

## Big-City Murder Wave Seen Ebbing in U.S.

By William K. Stevens

DETROIT, Jan. 11 (UPI)—The murder wave of the 1970s appears to have ebbed in big U.S. cities.

Initial reports from police departments in 12 cities show that in nine of them the number of homicides dropped. In some cases sharply, last year. The drop may have halted, at least for the time being, a steady upward trend in killing that reached a peak in 1974.

With a few exceptions, principally involving intensified police activity directed at specific types of homicides such as youth-gang killings and execution-style murders related to the drug trade, no one can offer anything but theories to explain the drop.

Detroit has been known as "Murder City, U.S.A." in recent years. Last year, however, the combined total of "willful" killings—murders and non-negligent manslaughter cases—dropped to 394 here after hitting a high of 633 in 1974. That is a decline of 37 per cent and it ended a steep, decade-long rise in the homicide rate. Willful killings in Detroit increased by 341 per cent from 1965 to 1974.

The Detroit police are "delighted," said Inspector John Loch, commander of the police department's crimes-against-the-person section. "And we'll be even more so if the trend continues—if it is a trend, that is."

Even larger declines than Detroit's were reported in four other cities where the homicide rate had been steadily climbing or had stabilized at what seemed to be a permanently high level: Atlanta, down 25.4 per cent, from 348 homicides in 1974 to 185 last year; Chicago, down 15.7 per cent, from 970 to 818; Washington, down 17.3 per cent, from 393 to 324; and Boston, down 11.3 per cent, from 134 to 119.

Four cities recorded modest-

marked reductions. But all of them have registered similar fluctuations in recent years, so the drop is somewhat less dramatic and its import less clear. The four are Cleveland, with a drop of 6.2 per cent; Baltimore, 11.6 per cent; San Francisco, 6.1 per cent; and Philadelphia, estimated at about 5 per cent.

Three of the 12 cities reported increases. The New York rate was up an estimated 5.5 per cent from 1,554 killings in 1974 to an estimated 1,640 last year. Los Angeles showed an increase of 17.6 per cent, from 488 to 574, and Houston's total rose by 4.6 per cent, from 328 to 343. New York City's apparent increase followed a year in which it had gone counter to the 1974 national trend by recording a sharp decrease.

For the 12 cities combined, the overall drop was about 4 per cent. And the overall rate of

homicides per 100,000 persons dropped from 26.41 to 25.32.

In a few instances, police officials can point to what they believe to be reasonably clear and direct causes for the decline. In Philadelphia, part of the drop is attributed to a crack-down on juvenile gangs. The drive, carried out both by the police and parents' groups, is said to have reduced killings by such gangs from 32 in 1974 to 15 last year.

In Detroit, the decline is more than accounted for by a drop in a single category, execution-style murders, often relating to the drug trade. A special squad, called Squad Six, was formed last year to concentrate on such killings, and it has succeeded in apprehending many who were suspected of committing them. As a result, the police believe, such executions declined from 89 in 1974 to 29 last year.

## Senate Unit, Ford Aides Plan Spy Agencies' Reform Jointly

(Continued from Page 1)

Agency which would require the President to inform Congress of covert activities and other highly sensitive moves before they are carried out. The present law only requires notification in a timely fashion afterward. Administration officials oppose this as an encroachment on presidential power since Congress could move to halt the action by making it public.

Indeed, individual members of Congress serving on the oversight committees, White House officials believe, would have an incredible power over intelligence activities. If they did not like something they would simply make it public and thus compromise it. Many in Congress believe that is the risk the administration must accept because Congress is an equal branch of government and is, as such, entitled to the information.

The intelligence agencies have urged new secrecy acts to prevent leakage of national security information. At present the only clear-cut law covers some aspects of communications intelligence. The intelligence officials want some sort of "official secrets act" which would punish present and former government employees for leaking information and possibly have sanctions against the news media which make the material public. The

political atmosphere, many in the administration concede, is "not ripe for such legislation," as a source put it.

Some congressional and some intelligence officials suggest that the CIA or possibly a newly created separate agency should be given responsibility for counter-intelligence in this country and abroad. This system would be patterned on the British security apparatus and the FBI would get out of the counter-intelligence business. It would only handle cases where prosecution is imminent. Proponents of the plan claim it is "only logical" because the barriers to CIA operations in the United States were set up for bureaucratic convenience in 1947.

In a sense this would legitimize domestic operations by a foreign intelligence agency with clear legal limitations on how and when it could investigate U.S. citizens. White House and congressional sources were doubtful, however, whether such a proposal could get through Congress in the present atmosphere.

"It's a little like trying to legalize everything the CIA did that we found to be illegal," a congressional source said. A congressional critic said it would permit the CIA or some new agency to create an elaborate network of secret agents and informants in his country which would be far harder to control than the FBI.

## Traffic Controllers' Chief Condemns Plane

## U.S. Asked to Ban Concorde for Air Safety

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—John Leyden, president of the U.S. Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, charged today that the Concorde supersonic transport "can only raise threats to the safety of American airways" and said the Anglo-French plane should be banned from the United States for three reasons:

• Proposed Air France flights from Paris to Washington—3,629 miles—would be greater than the 3,550-mile distance which French aviation spokesmen have described as the SST's normal maximum range.

• The Concorde's fuel capacity is "unacceptably low" and, according to the French Ministry for Civil Aviation, the SST would arrive at Washington from Paris with reserve fuel for only 35 minutes of flight, well below Federal Aviation Administration requirements.

• A senior official of Air France has confirmed that the plane would require priority amid heavy inbound traffic, disrupting domestic U.S. schedules.

## Technically Superior

"Under ordinary circumstances we would have no hesitation in recommending admission to the United States of a technically superior supersonic plane," Mr. Leyden said. "The Concorde, however, on the basis of the testimony of its own managers and strong supporters, can only raise threats to the safety of the American airways."

Air France and British Airways are seeking permission for six round-trip flights a day linking Paris and London with Washington and New York. U.S. Transportation Secretary William Coleman Jr. has promised to rule on the request by Feb. 4.

Mr. Leyden's statement, issued here in Washington, asked his organization's executive board, at its meeting in Las Vegas this week, to urge Mr. Coleman to ban the Concorde. If Mr. Leyden's stand is adopted by the board, it will represent stiff opposition to Concorde from a union representing 15,000 flight controllers, many of whom would have to direct Concordes through U.S. skies.

Most of the previous opposition to the new SST has come from environmental groups concerned about the plane's noise, its pollution and the possibility that it might deplete the earth's upper atmosphere ozone layer. But Mr. Leyden ignored the environmental problems of Concorde, concentrating on its safety considerations.

## Normal Requirements

Noting that the FAA normally requires a jetliner arriving at its destination to have enough fuel

to fly on to an alternate field and hold for 45 minutes, Mr. Leyden declared:

"A reserve that amounts to only 35 minutes' flying time, in our considered opinion, does not provide the necessary flexibility for the Concorde's pilot in case of storm, unusual headwinds, poor landing conditions or any unexpected abnormality of operations or traffic patterns."

Disagreeing with an FAA statement that the Concorde will require no unique air-traffic procedures, he said that the plane's use will impose on controllers a burden of special procedures,

added workloads and additional responsibilities.

"The Concorde will throw a heavy burden on the American air traffic control system at the very time that the American public has become aware of the near-miss situation, resulting as it does from heavy traffic and insufficient personnel and equipment in the towers and traffic centers," Mr. Leyden said.

"We believe the Concorde flights to America, under the conditions outlined by its sponsors, are a definite threat to our air safety which we cannot condone or overlook," he said.

## Chase Manhattan, Citibank Appear on U.S. Problem List

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UPI)—Two of the three largest banks in the United States have been placed on a list of problem banks by the U.S. controller of the currency.

New York's First National City Bank (Citibank) and Chase Manhattan Bank, with combined assets of \$100 billion, were placed on the problem list after bank examinations disclosed "inadequate" capital at both banks and sharp increases in assets of questionable value compared with previous examinations.

About 200 of the 14,500 U.S. banks at any given time receive special supervisory attention under the problem-list program.

There is no indication that either of the banks faces any immediate financial difficulties. Citing the respect that both banks command, the examiners rated Citibank's future prospects "excellent" barring a worldwide financial catastrophe, while Chase's prospects were listed as "fair."

The world's largest bank is the Bank of America.

## Privileged Reports

David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase, the world's third-largest bank, declined to confirm or deny that Chase was classified as a problem bank and he would not discuss the examiners' findings, saying their reports are "privileged."

"If you have the information, you're not entitled to it," Mr. Rockefeller said.

Despite loan write-offs of \$210 million in the first nine months of last year, the bank's profits for the period were 15 per cent greater than the same period in 1974, Mr. Rockefeller said.

## Excellent Condition

"It seems to me that that indicates that the bank's in pretty strong shape, that it can write off \$210 million and still have good earnings," he said.

Walter Wriston, chairman of Citibank, the world's second-largest bank, also declined to confirm or deny that his bank had been placed on the problem list.

"All I'm saying is the condition of this bank is excellent. Period, full stop," Mr. Wriston said.

He pointed to an earnings increase last year of 10 per cent and an increase in Citibank's capital—stockholder equity—of more than \$500 million.

"The earnings are up, the capital is up, the business is up. I would say that's a pretty good measure," Mr. Wriston said. Any suggestion that the bank is in trouble is "ridiculous," he said.

## No Acknowledgment

James Smith, U.S. controller of the currency, said he would not acknowledge that the two banks had been placed on the problem list. He said the banks had suffered "substantial" loan losses but that they had not affected their earnings.

"They are strong, well-managed banks," Mr. Smith said of Chase Manhattan and Citibank, both of which have many overseas branches.

Banks generally are placed on the problem list when their total "classified" assets exceed 80 per cent of their gross capital funds, which includes stockholder equity and loan loss reserves.

Classified assets are primarily loans that examiners consider to be of substantial quality or of doubtful collectability, or actual losses.

Citibank, in a federal examination completed at the end of last July, was found to have classified assets amounting to 114 per cent of capital.

Chase Manhattan, in an examination completed early last year, had classified assets of 97 per cent of capital.

## Chile Establishes Civilian-Staffed Advisory Council

SANTIAGO, Jan. 11 (Reuters).

Civilians were formally given a role in government decision-making yesterday for the first time since the Chilean armed forces seized power in September, 1973.

A decree setting up a Council of State to advise President Augusto Pinochet and the ruling military junta was published in the official gazette.

Gen. Pinochet announced the formation of the council last month, inviting former presidents, Supreme Court justices and other leading figures to join.

The invitation was rejected by former Christian Democratic President Eduardo Frei, who ruled from 1964 to 1970. Mr. Frei said the council was merely a consultative body which lacked power to raise subjects on its own initiative.

## Banner Names Civilian

LA PAZ, Jan. 11 (Reuters)—Bolivian President Hugo Banzer has appointed the first civilian to his Cabinet, it was announced yesterday.

Economist Carlos Calvo will be the new finance minister, replacing Gen. Victor Castillo, who has been named army chief of staff.

## Miss Hearst's Health Is Reported Declining

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11 (AP).

For the second time in two days, a person close to jailed newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst has said that the young woman's health and spirits are declining as she awaits trial.

Miss Hearst's mother, Catherine, said Friday that her daughter is suffering from an ailment "gynecological in nature." On Thursday, her lawyer, Albert Johnson, said Miss Hearst's health was deteriorating and she was not eating.

# Starting January 21st...



## Many Big Firms Prospecting

## Higher A-Fuel Price Causes Uranium Rush in Washington

WELLFINT, Wash., Jan. 11 (AP)—Fuel-hungry energy companies have caused a uranium rush in an area of northeastern Washington where even the pine trees are slightly radioactive.

Geologists are probing the strata in a 7,845-square-mile area with core drills and other techniques to find new fuel sources for nuclear reactors.

There has been a rush to tie up exploration leases in Spokane, Ferry, Pend Oreille and Stevens Counties.

The scientists say there may

be as much as 8 million tons of commercial uranium ore hidden in the region's varied terrain—from the low piney hills of the Huckleberry Mountains to the higher peaks of the Elkhart range.

"I don't know if you'd call it a boom but you can judge by the number of companies involved that there's something here," said Dr. Darwin Marjolemi, a geologist for Bendix Field Engineering Corp.

Bendix is mapping the area's uranium deposits for the Federal Energy Research and Development Administration.

The prospectors include Exxon, Continental Oil, Getty Oil, Reserve Oil, Burlington Northern, Westinghouse and Western Nuclear, a subsidiary of Phelps Dodge, the copper producer.

There are foreign firms such as France's Technip Ugin, Schlumberger, Uranerz of West Germany and smaller domestic companies, including Dawn Mining, Midnight Mines and Urania Explorations.

Washington's uranium probably amounts to less than 4 per cent of estimated domestic reserves but mining companies say they are interested because of a tripling in the price of "yellowcake"—processed uranium oxide ore.

Yellowcake, which was about \$8 a pound a year ago, has been selling for \$32 a pound since President Ford announced his plan in June to end the federal government's monopoly on enriched uranium production. The proposal is under consideration by Congress.

About 50 nuclear plants are operating in the United States. Seventy-six plants are under construction and 105 are in the planning stage.

Nowhere has uranium activity been more intense than on the 155,000-acre Spokane Indian Reservation, where Denver-based Western Nuclear has revived plans for a \$30-million to \$35-million open-pit uranium mine and mill near Lake Roosevelt.

Tribal officials hope for rich royalties from Western Nuclear if the plant is built.

Uranium rushes are not new to northeastern Washington. Today's activity is not as feverish as in the mid-1950s when amateur prospectors swarmed through the hills with 325 Geiger counters.

And the geologists say a lucky amateur might still discover a "uranium pod," as the scattered deposits are called.

## Food Shortages Are Reported in Russia Villages

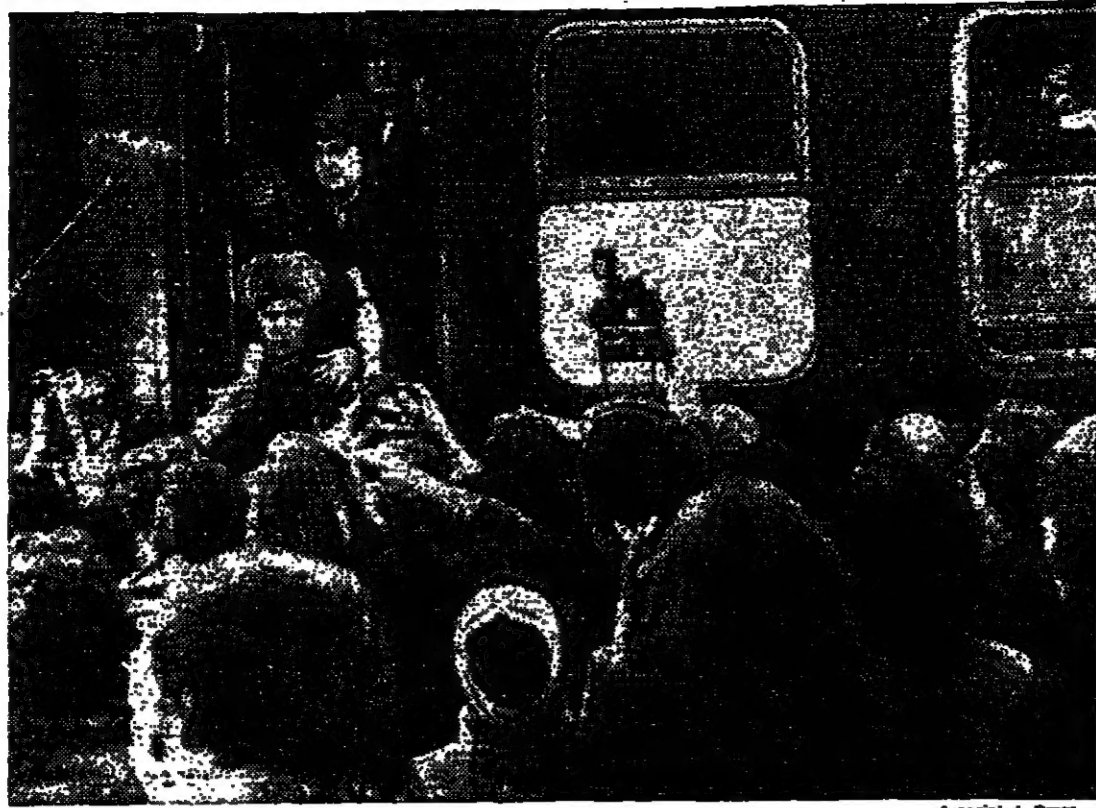
MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Supplies of bread and other foods have been failing to reach village shops in several areas of the Soviet Union, the agricultural newspaper Selkhozgiz reported today.

In some cases, village foodshops had been closed for as long as three months, forcing the villagers to interrupt their work and travel to nearby towns for provisions.

Selkhozgiz said written complaints it received had been followed up and the shortcomings in deliveries of food rectified. The report blamed inefficiency and organizational failures on the part of local food supply organizations (wholesalers).

Similar shortcomings were attacked yesterday in a Moscow evening paper, which said that badly organized delivery work was leading to shortages of various types of bread.

Although neither report mentioned last year's harvest failure, both appeared to be aimed at allaying any public concern about bread supplies this winter. They followed an appeal last month by the government daily Izvestia for readers not to waste or overbuy bread.



FREE—Soviet dissident Leonid Plyusch and his family after arrival in Austria.

## Russia-Japan Islands Dispute Thwarts Peace Treaty Talks

TOKYO, Jan. 11.—The Soviet Union rejected yesterday Japan's request for the return of four northern islands as a precondition to concluding a peace treaty, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said.

It said that Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyasawa presented the demand to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko during day-long talks about a treaty to end the formal state of belligerency that has existed since Russia entered the war against Japan nine days before Tokyo's surrender in 1945.

During those nine days, Soviet forces seized the islands—Bakouma, Shikotan, Kunashir and Etorofu—in the Kuriles, north of Hokkaido.

Rejecting the Japanese precondition for a peace treaty, Mr. Gromyko reportedly proposed the signing instead of a treaty of friendship and cooperation, and offered to return two of the islands as a compromise, Mr. Miyasawa said.

This disagreement and others between Tokyo and Moscow reflect the uneasy relations between the two nations that, with China and the United States, control the balance of power in East Asia.

Differences on China In the background of the peace treaty talks was the critical difference between the Japanese and the Russians over policy toward China.

Japan has steadily, although not spectacularly, improved its relations with China, especially in trade, since Tokyo and Peking established diplomatic ties in September, 1972. That relationship is stalled today, however, over negotiations for a Chinese-Japanese peace treaty formally ending the World War II belligerency. The Chinese are demanding an anti-Soviet clause but the Japanese have refused to agree because they want to stay out of the China-Russia dispute.

The Soviet Union would like to deny the Chinese both Japanese political support and access to Japan's technical, industrial and financial resources. But the Russians have little that the Japanese profess to want, beyond the return of the four northern islands. Japan has

Malaysia Protest Ends KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Police yesterday evicted 150 students from a college campus they occupied four days ago to protest new regulations banning long hair, miniskirts and see-through blouses. There were no arrests.

## Soviet Dissident Arrives in Paris After Release

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Soviet dissident Leonid Plyusch, 35, his wife and two sons arrived here from Vienna today for a stay of at least three months to allow the mathematician to recover from nearly three years' confinement in a Soviet mental hospital that followed his arrest for anti-Soviet propaganda.

His wife, Tatyana, told newsmen that Mr. Plyusch was too tired to meet with them but said it was "his firm intention, when he has recovered, to recount all the details of this struggle."

He said he was weak because three days ago he was given strong mind-altering drugs in the hospital's treatment of what it called his schizophrenia. He was released Friday.

Mrs. Plyusch thanked France for its offer of three months' hospitality—on the direct instructions of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing—but said it was impossible to say now where in the West the family might settle permanently.

Two French teachers' unions said they would assume financial responsibility for the family until they had made firm decisions. Members of a welcoming committee said the family would be quartered in a secret location outside Paris.

## Kovalev Sentence Under Attack

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (UPI).—More than 200 of the Soviet Union's most prominent dissidents, including Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov, have called for annulment of the sentence handed down last month on human-rights activist Sergei Kovalev.

A court in Vilnius, Lithuania, convicted Mr. Kovalev on Dec. 12 of anti-Soviet agitation and sentenced him to 10 years of prison and internal exile.

At a news conference in his Moscow apartment, Mr. Sakharov distributed copies of a petition that described Mr. Kovalev as a "fighter against tyranny and injustice" and demanded an end to persecution of Soviet citizens for their human-rights activities.

"We also demand an annulment of the verdict and sentence on Sergei Kovalev," the document said.

A three-page list of names attached to the petition included those of 174 dissidents, among them Andrei Amalrik, Roy Medvedev, Piotr Yakir, Alexander Lims, Larissa Bogoraz, Alexander Lerner and Vladimir Slapak, as well as Mr. Sakharov and his wife.

## Youth Seen Corrupted by Visitors

## Tiny Gambia Pays High Price for Tourism

By John Vinocur

BANJUL, Gambia, Jan. 11 (AP).—In a country so obscure that its mail often winds up in Zambia and so poor that it ranks on the United Nations list of the world's most impoverished nations, how could anyone fault a scheme to make a little money from the warmth of the African sun?

But developing tourism in the smallest country on the continent, a 30-mile-wide strip on the Atlantic Ocean, has led to a clash of life styles and morals that has resulted in barbed wire and police patrols on the beachfront.

"This whole operation is inflicting a terrible wound on Gambia," said an official who asked that his name not be used. "It has spawned a group of beggars, thieves, touts and gossips. It has taken funds and energy away from the rural development program which could be the realistic basis of the country's future. In a tiny place like this, it doesn't require much to do permanent damage to society."

The problem is both the number and type of tourists coming to the country. From about 2,000 visitors in 1971, the total has grown to about 25,000 this year. With a program of hotel building, the possible construction of a casino and lengthening Ymcaud Airport to allow big jets to land, that figure is thought likely to double in five years.

Capital of 44,000. Alongside Kenya or Morocco, or even neighboring Senegal, the number of tourists would be insignificant and they would be absorbed by the size and activities of the local population. But this cannot be the case of Banjul (formerly Bathurst), where about 40,000 of the country's 500,000 citizens live.

Tourism here means that an affluent, highly visible and proportionately large foreign group, compressed into the December-April sun season, is being thrust on a community where the average yearly income is just over \$100 and only 25 per cent of the population has full-time employment.

The tourist community is essentially from Denmark and Sweden—couples, family groups and old people enjoying the very attractive rates offered by the Scandinavian charter lines and tour operators. But there are also a number of young men and women here trying to crowd what is euphemistically referred to as the "black experience" into a week or two of vacation.

The pursuit of the experience can be vivid and open. It is no exaggeration to say that it has jarred the Gambians, most of whom are Moslem and whose experience with Europeans had been the rather more staid relationships of the British colonial era.

Blames Scandinavians Inspector-General Lloyd Evans, the highest-ranking officer in the Gambian police force, blames the Scandinavians for provoking the Gambians. "They have absolutely no morals and their behavior has a large part to do with the problems here," he said in a private conversation.

Reliable statistics on crime are nonexistent but there is plenty of evidence that the tourist trade has created a marginal subculture that lives off it. Concerned Gambians say the most dangerous factor is that the subculture is made of young jobless men who have an exaggerated influence on people their own age because of the money and favors they receive from the Scandinavians.

The situation has come to the point where pairs of policemen, armed with billy clubs, patrol the beaches to chase the hustlers away. And barbed wire is strung outside some hotels.

The measures do not often work. A U.S. mother of three girls under 14 told of being approached on the beach by a young Gambian who said, "Good day, lady, I'd like to sleep with your daughters, please."

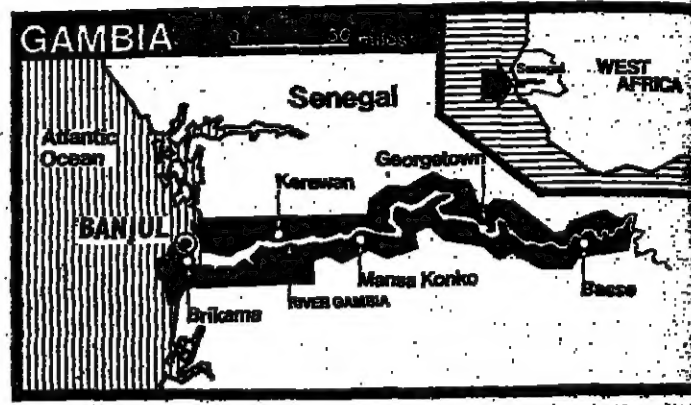
A tour guide, giving an orientation lecture to a group of Danish and Swedish tourists, tells them: "We're sorry to inform you but there is a certain amount of theft in Gambia. That means look everything up. Leave nothing on the beach. Don't accept rides in cars. And no little friends or bigger friends may be brought to your rooms—for everybody's protection."

Liberal Pharmacies A guide from the same company assumes a less righteous tone later on a tour of Banjul when he informs a husband of tourists that Gambian pharmacies are not too particular about prescriptions and that various tranquilizers and at least one "upper" can be bought without formalities.

Beyond the social implications, there have been doubts about how much Gambia gets of tourism in real terms. In June, a budget report said that about \$2.7 million was spent in the country by tourists in 1974 but it gave no indication how much actually went into Gambian hands. The hotels are virtually 100-per-cent foreign owned; much of the hotel restaurant food is imported; and supervisory personnel is expatriate.

The dilemma for the government, which is described by a diplomat as "refreshingly open and democratic in an African frame of reference," is how to turn its back on any source of hard currency when its only import is peanuts, subject to the fluctuating world prices.

"In spite of the very real aspects of what has happened here," a Western diplomat said, "it would be totally unrealistic to think that Gambia could stop its growth of tourism. It would require a totally new social, political and economic program to change the culture and political thought-mindset that you probably can't find anywhere in the world outside Red China."



## Panama Leader Visits Cuba To Seek Support Over Canal

By David Binder

HAVANA, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, Panama's chief of government, arrived here yesterday on a state visit and was embraced by Premier Fidel Castro and warmly greeted by thousands of Cubans.

Gen. Torrijos is seeking widespread international support for acquisition of full sovereignty over the Panama Canal from the United States and his quest has finally brought him to Cuba, nearly two years after Mr. Castro first extended an invitation.

He arrived here with more than 200 countrymen representing all walks of Panamanian life—workers, students, farmers, military officers, businessmen, folk dancers and two Catholic priests.

"Torrijos the chief, keep it up!" chanted hundreds of young pioneers in red kerchiefs at Jose Marti Airport as he stepped off his jet airliner. A large band, singing "Long Live the Friends of the Panamanian and Cuban Peoples!" But there were no references to the Panama Canal issue in either slogans or banners.

On the eve of his departure the Panamanian leader was warmly urged by U.S. diplomat and by Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., not to make statements in Cuba that might stir hostility in the Ford administration.

Sen. Javits, who went Panama on a Latin-American tour, told newsmen later he had discussed the Cuban trip with Gen. Torrijos during a 90-minute meeting.

He mentioned "concern that might mar the course of negotiations" between the United States and Panama on a new pact to replace the Panama Canal Treaty of 1903. In 1974, the United States and Panama began negotiating a new accord that is signed to give sovereignty of the 535-square-mile Canal Zone to Panama.

Both Gen. Torrijos and the U.S. government are concerned about Mr. Castro's renewal of political hostility to the United States. Panamanian officials accompanying Gen. Torrijos said he was disturbed by the downward turn in U.S. relations with Cuba and very sensitive to it. They took pains to tell newsmen accompanying the official party that Cuba's Communist system for all its achievements, could not serve as a model for Panama.

For his part, Mr. Castro seems to be aware of these sensitivities.

## New Greek Navy Chief

ATHENS, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Vice-Adm. Spyridon Monif has been appointed chief of the Greek Navy to replace Vice-Adm. Constantine Angelopoulos who resigned.

# Rediscover what flying is all about



## Army Moves On Jamaica to End Violence

4 Policemen Killed;  
Manley Warns Nation

By Hobart Rowen

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 11 (UPI).—Political violence, complete with gang warfare, arson and looting, has escalated here beyond the control of civil authorities, forcing the government to put part of the city under the direct control of the army.

In a television address Friday night, Prime Minister Michael Manley stopped just short of calling it civil insurrection and invoked a special section of the Criminal Law on the area affected. The disturbance was confined mostly to a small sector of this capital city.

But the violence, in which four policemen were killed, including two who were guarding the U.S. Embassy, and the firebombing of more than 20 homes in Trenchtown, a slum district, could not have come at a more inopportune time for the government, which has been host for a meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Meeting Brought Violence  
That session, which started Wednesday and ended Friday night, brought to Kingston the finance ministers and financial officials of 128 nations, and nearly 150 newsmen from all over the world. The violence began in connection with the meeting.

Young members of Mr. Manley's People's National party, the dominant political group in Jamaica, demonstrated in front of the Pegasus Hotel, site of the conference, to protest the presence of South Africa's delegate.

This demonstration, which was also anti-American and limited to chanting by the presence of armed police, had actually been encouraged by the government. But it got out of hand when a small group of what officials called "infiltrators" proceeded to the U.S. Consulate and began to stone a building. From there, the clashes spread.

In his TV address, Mr. Manley bitterly told his Jamaican audience that the "sustained display of political violence" had been timed to catch the eyes of the world through the press corps assembled for the meeting.

Indeed, it was the first such meeting of an international organization of prominence on this island famous for its beaches, rich vegetation, rum and rolling mountain range. Mr. Manley feels it may be the last such meeting and he may be right.

Mood of Unease  
From the very start of the conference, there was a mood of unease because of the conspicuous presence of special police at hotels to guard the visitors. There were warnings not to walk on the streets of Kingston.

The trouble began Tuesday night, just as the ministers were arriving. Across town fires blazed out of control in the Trenchtown area.

In the next two days, the four policemen were killed and others wounded, an objective apparently being to get their service revolvers.

Observers say that Mr. Manley's major problem is how to deal with poverty. Although World Bank figures show a per capita income of \$100, well above the world's lowest, the figures are inflated by the presence of a wealthy class that dates back to British colonial days.

Precise data on unemployment is not available but the estimate is that the jobless rate across the island is 15 to 20 per cent, and probably 30 per cent in Kingston. The minimum wage is about \$20 for a 40-hour week.

"There is no unemployment insurance here," a Kingston banker said, "so unemployment means starvation."



CAVERN DANCE—A sandstone cave at Be'er Givrin, Israel, forms a striking background for two gambling Israeli youngsters. The cave is one of a number in the area that served as burial places in Biblical days. They are about 30 miles from Tel Aviv.

## Saga of '11 Former Beggars' Is Related by Radio in Saigon

BANGKOK, Jan. 11 (UPI).—What has become of the beggars of Saigon? Every foreigner who has been to Vietnam remembers them.

For example, 12-year-old Minh, the plump, informer, money changer, marijuana dealer and all around bad little boy. For a few coins Minh could bribe you on the wharves of every friend you had—who was in which bar, who was with a girl and who was working on a "secret" story.

Then there was that shoeless boy who worked Tudu Street. He had an effective way of keeping his customers—if he caught a "regular" frequenting a rival he would rush up and give him a smart kick in the kneecap.

The most pathetic beggars, ironically, did not fare so well. Foreigners would say that they were too embarrassed to stop and give money to napalm victims or legless, armless war veterans.

Radio Story  
In a glimpse at what has taken place inside South Vietnam since the April 30 Communist victory, Saigon's Liberation Radio recently told the story of the "11 former beggars and tramps of Dong Khanh."

"They came from different social backgrounds but all are victims of the regime," the radio broadcast said.

"The oldest is Hoac Tich Phuoc, 52, a long-time unemployed day laborer turned beggar. He begged his meals in doorways."

"The second in the age hierarchy is Dam To Thu, formerly an assistant bus driver. He received a severe head injury in a fall while the bus was running," the broadcast from what is now called Ho Chi Minh City said.

"Thereafter he became a half-witted beggar, sleeping on the benches in Khong Tu (Confucius) Park."

"All the others were homeless youngsters aged between 15 and 17."

Their territory was Dong

Khanh—a jumble of shanties, small shops and back alleys between the Cholon Chinese ghetto and Saigon itself.

After the Communist takeover, the youngsters and old men became a "family" and neighbors gave them food and clothing, the broadcast said.

Older Men  
The nine homeless youngsters, described in the report as "car cleaners, newsboys, bootblackers and beggars," turned to the older men as their leaders.

They "unanimously proposed" Hoac Tich Phuoc to be their stepfather and Dam To Thu to be their uncle," the broadcast said. "They themselves treated one another as brothers in the same family."

Mr. Phuoc reportedly told a Viet Cong cadre: "The old regime has driven me into this miserable plight. Now I want to do something to remake my life."

So they all volunteered to go and settle in one of the "new economy zones" set up by the Communist government in the foothills leading to the Vietnamese Central Highlands.

They said that they had been donated 30 sets of clothing, 10 pairs of shoes and kitchen utensils to begin their new lives in Lam Dong Province.

"As the new family gathered before departure," the broadcast said, "Phuoc told his adoptive sons in a moving voice: Now that we have become members of the same family, we should love one another and work hard to show our gratitude to the revolution. Here ends our life as beggars and tramps."

### Iran Admirals Demoted

TEHRAN, Jan. 11 (Reuters).—The Shah of Iran demoted to the rank of captain yesterday the two admirals he removed last week as commander and assistant commander of the Iranian Navy. No reason has been given for the ousters and demotions.

## 100,000 Deaths Cited in Study Starvation in Ethiopia Reportedly Covered Up

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 11 (UPI).—An investigative report on the Ethiopian drought of 1973 and 1974 says that international relief agencies, African diplomats and foreign embassies were inactive and silent during a critical seven-month period while 100,000 persons died of famine.

The report for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace estimates that a final count may show that 500,000 persons starved in Ethiopia and neighboring areas devastated by the drought—five times the toll of the much publicized drought in the Sahel region of the southern Sahara.

It has been widely acknowledged here and abroad that the government of the late Emperor Haile Selassie sought for many months to conceal the dimensions of the drought. However, the Carnegie report was said to be the first documented study of a "second cover-up" by diplomats and welfare agencies.

According to the report, the motivation for the second cover-up was either a desire to avoid offending the Ethiopian government or a decision to follow "diplomatic tradition" and wait for the host country to make public the situation and ask for outside help.

Silence Accused  
"The international community remained silent," the report charged. "All kept quiet as the Selassie government requested. One authoritative voice might have saved thousands. Their silence condemned tens of thousands."

The study was written by Jack Shepherd, a former senior editor of Look magazine who made a yearlong investigation involving 150 interviews and three months in Ethiopia. A supplement was

## Rupert Wildt, Astrophysicist in U.S., Dies at 70

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11 (UPI).—Astrophysicist Rupert Wildt, 70, who developed theories about the atomic makeup of Jupiter, Saturn and the sun, died Friday in Orleans, Mass.

Mr. Wildt was a member of the Yale astronomy department from 1946 to 1973, when he retired. In 1966, he received the highest award of the Royal Astronomical Society of England for his two major discoveries.

The first was his 1938 theory, later verified by observation, that the masses of Jupiter and Saturn are primarily composed of compressed hydrogen and, thus, have a low density.

A year later, he found that the essential component absorbing radiation in the solar atmosphere is the negative hydrogen ion. From this theory, minute quantities of the unstable negative ion have been produced in the laboratory and have been found to alter the quantity of starlight much as tinted glass changes the color of sunlight.

Chester Burnett  
CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP).—Blues singer Chester Burnett, 45, better known as Howlin' Wolf, died yesterday. Mr. Burnett's earthy blues singing style influenced many performers including the Rolling Stones, with whom he recorded an album in 1970.

Lester Granger  
ALEXANDRIA, La., Jan. 11 (AP).—Lester Granger, 80, former director of the Urban League and a civil rights leader, died here yesterday.

written by Stephen Green, who was a program officer in Ethiopia for the UN Children's Fund.

According to Carnegie Endowment officials, Mr. Green had resigned "in frustration" because of the inaction of UN agencies.

Although many of the allegations made in the report, and elaborated on by the authors at news conferences in Washington and New York, were stated in broad terms, the following specific charges were made:

• In July and August, 1973, a cholera epidemic was sweeping the drought area. It was known by the officials of a number of UN agencies including the World Health Organization but went unreported because of instructions from the Addis Ababa government, which feared publicity would hurt tourism and lead to a quarantine on Ethiopian products.

• As early as November, 1972, officials of the Food and Agriculture Organization knew that crop failures portended serious food shortages but did not speak out publicly when the Ethiopian government suppressed a series of reports on the threatening situation in Wollo and Tigre Provinces.

• In May, 1973, when visiting diplomats were being fêted by the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, a few hundred miles away hungry peasants seeking food were being barred from the cities by the police and there was no attempt to seek help from the OAU members to avert growing famine.

• During the summer of 1973, UNICEF field workers in Wollo reported 50,000 to 100,000 starvation deaths but Addis Ababa denounced their findings as a "grotesque exaggeration" and UNICEF's New York headquarters responded that a check with the UN development program showed they were "unaware of famine conditions."

• State Department officials persisted in the fall of 1973 in giving Congress "optimistic assessments" on the famine conditions. Ambassador Ross Adair was said not to have discussed any aspect of the famine or cover-up with Ethiopian officials or to have cabled for urgent relief.

Among other developments, it was noted that the Ethiopian government had food available during the famine period but either kept it stored or resold it abroad.

To improve the international community's response in the future, Mr. Green proposed a number of reforms. They included giving the League of Red Cross societies a fast-tracking role in determining the extent of outside aid needed and providing authority to act even where governments were reluctant to admit the existence of a problem.

## Death Toll to 23 In Hamburg Blast

HAMBURG, Jan. 11 (AP).—The death toll rose today to 23 shipyard workers, with three others hospitalized in critical condition, in the explosion Friday night in the boiler room of a new container ship in Hamburg harbor, police reported.

Six other men remained under treatment after the boiler blew up aboard the 18,500-ton Andremaersk.

Built for a Danish shipping company, the 80-million-mark (\$30-million) vessel was being readied for sea trials next week when the explosion occurred during an engine test. The cause of the blast was not immediately known but sabotage has been ruled out.



UGH — A three-and-a-half-month-old, 400-plus-pound hippopotamus at the Portland, Ore., zoo taking an afternoon nap on the lap of a volunteer who helps care for the animals in the zoo nursery.

## Mafiosi on Sardinian Island Stage Protest Against Exile

ISLE OF ASINARA, Sardinia, Jan. 11 (AP).—Shouting, "We want work; we want our families," 25 Mafia exiles today began the second day of a rooftop protest, demanding to be transferred from this island off Sardinia.

The police said some of the exiles' wives and children, permitted on the island for a holiday visit, joined in the protest by going on a hunger strike.

"They are under control but it's dangerous for them to go hungry and cold on a 38-meter roof," said one of 10 policemen on Asinara, which means jackass.

The exiles climbed on top of the four-story seafaring building to press for transfers to be closer to their homes.

The Isle of Asinara consists of granite hills and sandy beaches, but it has only one pay telephone, no stores and no places for the exiles, once noted as big spenders in Sicily and Calabria, to spend money. Asinara has been a penal colony for about a century.

Fifteen of the 40 exiles did not participate in the demonstration, the police reported, adding that the protesters included the normally rival Mafiosi from Sicily and Calabria. All were shipped to Asinara, off Sardinia's northwest tip, on court orders after having been judged "socially undesirable."

Their status falls under the category of "forced residency,"

## Hotel Explosion, Fire Kill 11, Hurt 80 in U.S.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 11 (AP).—An explosion followed by fire demolished a six-story residential hotel in Fremont yesterday, killing 11 persons and injuring more than 80, authorities said.

Up to 10 persons were still believed missing. Officials said they had given up hope that any of the 10 would be found alive. The dead and missing included three gas company employees who were sent to the hotel after the manager reported a heavy odor of gas in the building.

## 3-Mo Takes In Ecuador

Presidency G.  
By Rodriguez

QUITO, Ecuador, Jan. 11 (UPI).—A three-man militia took power in Ecuador in a peaceful palace coup.

The armed forces commanders formed a government at a predawn meeting at the air force base here as Gen. Guillermo Rodriguez Lara issued a communiqué renouncing the presidency.

The junta—led by the navy chief, Vice-Adm. Alfredo Poveda Burbano—immediately placed the nation under a state of siege. But there were no reports of resistance to the take-over. The new rulers promised a return to civilian rule by 1977.

No Bitterness  
Gen. Rodriguez Lara, 52, who had ruled this off-rich nation since seizing power from President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra in February, 1972, said he was quitting the presidency without bitterness.

He said he had decided Thursday at the height of a Cabinet crisis but stayed on until after a reception for the marriage of his daughter Nancy last night.

The general, who brought Ecuador into the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, had been fighting a losing battle for survival since quelling an army rebellion in September.

The uprising split the armed forces and spurred civilian parties to unleash a campaign against the government.

Drawing on popular discontent over price rises and inflation, the opposition parties supported a series of strikes, which culminated last week with a five-day walkout by city bus drivers.

The bus strike, which coincided with several days of street violence, forced the military commanders to take control of internal security Friday night.

But there was still some confusion Friday. The government announced that there had been no take-over and fired two generals. It was not until today that it became clear that the coup had taken place.

## Paisley Discloses Protestant Plan

BELFAST, Jan. 11 (UPI).—The Rev. Ian Paisley said yesterday Northern Ireland Protestant leaders have contingency plans to "avert civil war," if Britain turns down their call to give them back control of the province.

Tomorrow, Britain is expected to reject the demand contained in a majority report of the Ulster Convention set up to lay the groundwork for a new provincial constitution.

Mr. Paisley disclosed the existence of the plan when he emerged from a two-day meeting of more than 100 Protestant leaders at Enniskillen, 70 miles west of here. "If there is civil war, it will not be our fault. The plans we have in mind will avert civil war," Mr. Paisley said. "The responsibility for civil war, if it should happen, will lie with the British government."

## Cleaver in Court

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 11 (Reuters).—Former Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver, who is charged with attempted murder, appeared in court today for the first time since returning to the United States in November after seven years in exile. Cleaver was remanded to custody. He will stand trial next month.

# Air France's Concorde.

AIR FRANCE



## 'Liberum Veto' on CIA

First efforts to reshape U.S. federal intelligence and police agencies are not off to a very good start. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has agreed to work with the executive in seeking to reform and reorganize intelligence operations—but the similar House committee has balked. It wants, according to its staff director, to prepare "its own proposals, independently, uncolored by influences of the executive branch."

Now this is patent nonsense. If the examination of Central Intelligence Agency actions (as well as those of other agencies) proved anything, it was that close cooperation between Congress and the White House is essential if the United States is to have an intelligence system worthy of the name, in a time when the world situation is so dangerously fluid. More, the stand of the House committee is evidence of a pervasive threat to every attempt by the United States to obtain information about, and exert covert influence on, events.

The result might be that any congressman who obtains access to information bearing on secret operations can exert a veto over them—by disclosure. And this is not necessarily

a reflection of the opinion of the legislature; it can be purely individual. As in the Poland of the elective monarchy, a single opposing vote can constitute a "liberum veto." This did not make for good administration in Poland; it has already led to similar negative results in U.S. foreign policy—especially since the veto can be cast in confidence in Washington.

This poses a grave obstacle to any worthwhile reform of intelligence activities. To be sure, the problem stems largely from the generally cynical present mood of the U.S. public with respect to the executive and to foreign affairs generally.

The danger in this situation is twofold: one, that the application of any policy will be gravely hampered, leading, as is already the case, to a demonstrable falling away of global confidence in the United States. The other is that there may well be a backlash within the nation against this weakening of U.S. influence, leading, perhaps, to a new McCarthyism with broader official powers over speech and press. Of the two, the second could be the worse; both can only be averted by a greater sense of national responsibility, especially in the Congress of the United States.

## A New Bretton Woods

The agreement reached last week in Jamaica on the reform of the international monetary system represents an achievement that might prove as significant for the world economy in the next quarter century as the Bretton Woods agreement was for the last.

Following the great depression and the devastation of World War II, which tore the world economy apart, only the United States could play the key role of organizing and promoting world recovery. The American dollar provided the basis for reconstruction and establishing an increasingly open system of world trade and investment. But the chronic deficit in the U.S. balance of payments, aggravated by the Vietnam war and inflation, caused the Bretton Woods system ultimately to collapse.

In technical terms, the failure of the Bretton Woods system was due to the lack of a workable adjustment mechanism that would keep the dollar and other currencies in reasonable equilibrium. This was essential to correct the American deficits that were flooding the world with excess dollars.

The achievement of Jamaica is to create an adjustment mechanism that will enable all nations to preserve a free, open and expanding world economy.

To reach the Jamaica accord that legalizes a floating exchange rate system—which in fact has existed since the spring of 1973 when the effort to re-establish fixed parities broke down—the United States had to gain the agreement of France, and countries in accord with France, by assuring that the new system would not be just a "free for all."

The United States and its major partners have now agreed to close and continuous cooperation to avoid chaotic conditions. Such cooperation should involve not only exchange rates but, even more important,

fiscal, monetary, trade and investment policies.

Cooperation on exchange rates should not, however, be allowed to become a new fixed-rate system in disguise. This would only lead to rigidity and a repetition of the economic disorders that disrupted relations among the major industrial countries in the 1980s and early 1970s.

New political and economic problems are afflicting the world today—problems that were scarcely imagined at the time of Bretton Woods. Among the most urgent—and most dangerous for the future of the stability and peace of the world—is the plight of the poor, developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Jamaica represented a beginning—but only a bare beginning—toward rethinking and reordering the economic and financial relations among the rich industrial nations and the developing world, with the newly rich members of the international oil cartel a critical factor in the complex equation.

How to aid the poor nations, whose condition has been worsened by the worldwide slump and worldwide inflation, particularly of oil and food prices, is the most crucial issue that remains to be solved. This cannot be done in such a way as to flood the world with additional created money and credit, for that would only intensify inflation and hurt the poor most of all.

The representatives of the poor nations at Jamaica correctly emphasized that henceforth world monetary reform must be joined to measures for reducing world poverty and furthering their development. It was symbolically fitting that this urgent plea was issued from an island struggling to resolve internal and external economic and political problems characteristic of the nations of the Third World.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The OAU on Angola

In the summit meeting on Angola that opened Saturday in Addis Ababa, the Organization of African Unity faces its most severe test since its founding 13 years ago. The strains on OAU solidarity will be even greater than those during the Nigerian civil war, even if a strenuous attempt is made to camouflage the divisions in the communiqué and in a unanimous condemnation of South Africa, which will be easy to achieve.

If the OAU sticks to the principles written in its charter and adhered to in its peace-making efforts in Angola last year, it can take only one decision: to demand an end to all foreign intervention—Soviet and Cuban as well as South African, Chinese and American—a cease-fire on the several fighting fronts and negotiations between the three competing nationalist groups with the aim of establishing a government of unity.

That was the policy adopted by the OAU last year, when it refused, as an organization, to recognize any of the three movements as sole legitimate authority, but set up a conciliation commission to try to persuade them to cooperate, rather than fight. This sensible approach should not be cast aside simply because it did not work last time or because it is now being strongly urged by non-African powers, including the United States.

Since the OAU decision last year, however, more than 20 of its 46 members have recog-

nized the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. Some acted out of sympathy for its Marxist ideology, others—Nigeria and Ghana—in outrage at the intervention of white South African soldiers on the side of the rival organizations, known as FNLA and UNITA.

Irrational as it may seem to outsiders, most black African leaders regard the presence in Angola of a thousand soldiers sent by the despised white government of South Africa as a greater menace than five or six times that many Cuban soldiers, assisted by Soviet "technicians." With quiet Soviet help and open lobbying by a Cuban delegation in Addis Ababa, the OAU may reverse its policy and recognize the MPLA regime in Luanda.

Peace in Angola will be extremely difficult to achieve in any circumstances; but it will not be brought nearer by the recognition of MPLA as the government for all Angola by a majority of OAU members. Enduring peace in fact can never be imposed by MPLA on the country—riven as it is by regional and ethnic differences—whatever the buildup of Soviet arms and Cuban troops.

The OAU's charter requires non-interference in the internal affairs of states. If it fails to act accordingly, its survival may be at stake, along with Angola's fate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 12, 1901

NEW YORK.—Influenza is raging here to an unprecedented extent. People are suffering from the malady in New York alone. A large number of fatal cases are reported. The raw, wet weather, which prevails along the Atlantic coast, is assisting the spread of the epidemic. There is also an extraordinary prevalence of pneumonia and similar dangerous complaints.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 12, 1926

WASHINGTON.—The State Department has asked the U.S. consul at Guadalajara for information regarding the reported murder of an American during a bandit attack on a train in which many passengers are believed to have been murdered and burned in a fire which was set along the coaches. Full details are not yet known but it is believed that there was a great loss of life.



'Quick! Look Behind You for Foreign Subversives!'

## U.S. Power and Philosophy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Two questions are being debated here about U.S. financial aid to the anti-Communist factions in Italy and Angola: Should the U.S. government be intervening in the internal political and military struggles of other countries? And, if so, should the press be disclosing these clandestine operations of U.S. officials?

The answer of President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger to the first question is "yes," and their answer to the second question is "no, a thousand times no." In fact, Ford is known to be holding back about publication of the facts on the intervention in Angola and Italy, and Kissinger simply says he is in "despair" about the problem.

The press, if you can use such a general term for so diverse an institution, is confused, divided and often indifferent on the question. It knows that the same issues were raised about the government's interventions and even planned assassinations in Cuba, its conspiracies against the government of Allende in Chile, and its intervention by stealth, its illegal bombings, and its falsification of military operations in Vietnam and the rest of Southeast Asia.

### Brutal Facts

All this is relevant now because the President, the secretary of state, and the top officials of the CIA and the Pentagon have been meeting in the last few days to analyze these tangles between the brutal facts of underground war in the contemporary world and the U.S. response, between the responsibility of the President to defend the national interest and the responsibility of the Congress to appropriate funds, and between the secret operations of the government abroad and the freedom of the press under the Constitution at home.

No subject, not even presidential politics, divides thoughtful men and women in Washington more than this. We had been living with it even before the creation of the CIA, when in the 1940s, the threat of a Communist takeover in Rome seemed so imminent that the Catholic churches of America, with the approval of the U.S. Treasury, were soliciting tax-exempt funds to buy newspapers and trucks to match the Communist efforts to take over the Italian government. The CIA is a terrible problem in a democratic society, but it would be hard to imagine a more dangerous conflict of church and state than we had in the past.

So we have to be careful in so fundamental a conflict of facts and ideals. It cannot be reduced to a general principle that will cover our political problems in the world and our concepts of democracy at home.

### What Do You Do?

You can argue, for example, that we should not be intervening in Angola and Italy even though Moscow's intervention is more consistent and excessive—and your argument will have to be solid—but what do you do if Moscow sends troops into Syria to upset the balance of power in the Middle East, and what do you do when Tito dies in Yugoslavia, like Chou En-lai, Chiang Kai-shek and Franco, and the struggle for power begins to push Communist ambitions in the Adriatic and cut the already weak NATO Mediterranean defense in two?

Also, when Ford and Kissinger were in China recently, Mao Tse-

tung raised the question of Angola. What was the United States doing there, if anything? he asked. Kissinger got the impression that the Chinese leader was wondering how he could count on U.S. support in defense of Mukden and China, if the President and the Congress couldn't get together on Cyprus, Greece and Turkey, and even on Angola.

After Lenin, we had Stalin to deal with, and after him eventually, something different and more amiable in Khrushchev, and even transfer of power in the Communist world brought something different. It could be the same in China. This is Kissinger's nightmare: Not particularly what happens in Angola or even in Italy, but if we cannot get some trust between the executive, the Congress and the press to deal with these problems in the United States, what will happen in China after Mao Tse-tung and in Yugoslavia after Tito? And in the Soviet Union after Brezhnev?

### Political Points

It is going to be hard to get an American answer to these questions during a presidential election, when everybody is scoring political points off the other side, but the world is not likely to wait for the White House, the Congress and the press to play their competitive games.

Fundamental issues of world politics are now being played out in Angola, Italy, Syria, Taiwan and also in the major nuclear capitals of Washington, Peking and Moscow. The old leaders are slipping away, but the new leaders, whoever they are, must be watching the attitudes, the doubts and divisions in America, as reported in the U.S. press, radio and television.

Maybe we are not really thinking about all this with the seriousness it deserves either in the realm of politics or, the press. The President and the secretary of state are reporting to the Congress but still dodging with it. The press is still thinking about the past obscurities of Vietnam and Watergate, exposing everything that is secret, regardless

of whether it is good or bad for the national interest.

None of this is particularly surprising. We are paying a terrible price for the misuse of power and secrecy and political and personal corruption in the last generation, but the abuses have been exposed and maybe the time has come to stop tearing ourselves apart. The really big problems are coming up, not in Angola, but along the Mediterranean littoral, the Balkans, the Middle East, China, the Soviet Union and the United States. It is this vision of the future, rather than the past, that is now the first issue on the national agenda.

## Palestine at the United Nations

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The debate which opens this week at the United Nations Security Council represents the latest in a string of stunning diplomatic victories achieved by one of the world's most underrated leaders, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

But in the process of dramatically improving his own bargaining position, Mr. Assad has raised possibilities for eventual conflict in the Mideast.

So the first order of business is to stop him cold in the Security Council debate. It then makes sense to approach him and King Hussein of Jordan with new offers of settlement which Israel would be well advised to begin working on now.

The starting point for President Assad's series of successes was the interim Sinai agreement worked out by Secretary of State Kissinger between Israel and Egypt last spring. Mr. Assad believed that the Egyptian commitment to the principle of non-use of force against Israel violated Arab unity and materially weakened his position in bargaining for return of land occupied along the Golan Heights. He set out to improve his own position, and to discredit the Sinai agreement and those who made it.

Mr. Assad's aim in the debate is to give new influence to the PLO. He also wants to diminish the force of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 243 providing for settlement along the pre-1967 lines, thus putting up for grabs the whole question of Israel's borders.

Such a victory would weaken all the forces for moderation in the Near East, including Egypt.

## America's 200 Years Of Necessary Evil

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Precisely 200 years ago Jan. 10, 1776—a pamphlet called "Common Sense" was published in Philadelphia by an unknown author, Thomas Paine, who had been helped, to the American colonies from England by Benjamin Franklin.

Paine proposed in melodramatic, homespun language that the colonies, who spoke for an entire continent, should separate from London's foolish monarchy and hereditary aristocracy and strike out on their own.

"Common Sense" was a remarkable propaganda triumph. According to Howard Fast, it sold approximately 300,000 copies while it was being bought by about 10 per cent of the American population and probably read by twice as many more. As a commercial best-seller its U.S. record has probably never been equalled.

When one re-reads this brochure, "written by an Englishman," one is struck by its lack of philosophical weight as applied to any other nation at any other time in history. It has no pretensions to universality such as the political science writings of Plato, Marx, Lenin, Montesquieu or Mao Tse-tung.

### Burning Vision

Nevertheless, when it appeared it had the force of burning vision, confined to a single subject: the separation of the colonies from America and Britain. In the course of this argument, which rarely departed from a deliberately narrow subject matter, Paine touched on a few themes that have contemporary interest. Yet he did say:

"Some writers have so confused society with government, as to leave little or no distinction between them; whereas they are not only different, but have different origins. Society is produced by our wants, and government by our wickedness; the former promotes our happiness positively by uniting our affections, the latter negatively by restraining our vices. The one encourages intercourse, the other creates distinctions. The first is a patron, the last a punisher."

"Society in every state is a blessing, but government, even in its best state, is a necessary evil; in its worst state an intolerable one: for when we suffer, or are exposed to the same dangers by a common enemy, which we might expect in a country without government, our calamity is heightened by reflecting that we furnish the means by which we suffer. Government, like dress, is the badge of lost innocence."

There is a curious mixture in

these thoughts between the romantic ideas of 18th-century Europe and the revolutionary requirements of a successful pamphleteer whose goal was to inflame.

The cumbersome bureaucracy that grew out of Tom Paine's revolutionary concepts stir many people to repeat his sentiments today—especially rival candidates in a presidential year.

A nation that has but very recently experienced traumatic shocks is clearly inclined to agree that "our calamity is heightened by reflecting that we furnish the means by which we suffer." Government is indeed the "badge of lost innocence" and the U.S. public itself awarded that badge when it re-elected Nixon in 1972.

### Little Strain

Paine asserted: "Absolute governments (the) have this advantage with them; if the people suffer, they know the head from which their suffering springs; know likewise the remedy; and are not bewildered by a variety of causes and cures."

There is a charming innocence to this remark. Americans today, quite as much as two centuries ago, know the "head from which their suffering springs." They also know the "remedy," which was to oust Nixon. They did this without violence and with relatively little strain, indeed simply because there was not an "absolute" government despite Paine's analysis.

But nobody today thinks no government is worse than bad government. Anarchy is clearly not a viable state of society. This is admitted everywhere from Maoist China to Brazil. Although Paine was being sarcastic when he said "absolute" governments had an advantage in that people knew whence their suffering originated, that very absolutism made it possible to apply the remedy. Americans, in their non-absolutist system, proved in the end not in the least "bewildered by a variety of causes and cures."

These reflections on Paine's simplified emotional observations remain at the heart of our own and the earth's problems today. We are faced this year again with the need to select the "necessary evil" which is the best state of government possible, and in making the choice Americans can reflect with pleasure that they are still offered a choice—unlike the citizens of most of today's world community whose populations "know the head from which their suffering springs"—and can do nothing about it.

Jordan, the United States and the most sensible Israelis. The belligerent Palestinians would have a new shot in the arm, and Israeli hawks a new reason for reopening hostilities.

So it is important to break the string of Syrian successes at the Security Council. To that end, the United States should be prepared to veto any proposals which weaken resolutions providing for settlement along the pre-1967 boundaries.

Once President Assad is stopped, however, the Israelis should move toward a resumption of talks with Syria and Jordan. This is easier said than done.

### Real Danger

The government of Premier Yitzhak Rabin would prefer to sit tight, waiting out the U.S. election, before taking painful steps ceding territory to Syria or Jordan. But the real danger to Israel springs from the Palestinian claims which would undo the Jewish state entirely. Sitting tight, as we have seen in the past few months, only raises the Palestinian issue to the forefront of events.

Making proposals to Syria and Jordan, on the other hand, engages them in serious negotiations. That of itself works to subordinate the Palestinian issue. So the Israelis would be short-sighted to make no new proposals merely because a U.S. presidential election releases them from American pressure for the time being.

If he is wise, if he truly wants to put the Palestinian question on the back burner, Premier Rabin, when he comes here later in the month, will have in his briefcase some proposals that will tempt the Syrians and Jordanians by securing them the one thing they cannot get by alliance with the Palestinians—a return of territory.



# An Election Year Calendar

## Major Stops Along the Road to the White House

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—No one can say precisely when a presidential campaign begins; it is like trying to tell where the waves come from. But the campaign of 1976, the 48th in the history of the Republic, is surely the longest, having begun sometime in 1974. It has now reached the intensive stage, that period when candidates, political activists and their journalistic camp followers work themselves—and much of the public—into a state of insensibility. What follows is an annotated calendar:

December, 1975—Last month was a difficult one for capturing the attention of the electorate; the most elaborate campaign strategists are busy competing for holiday conviviality. But the candidates were still maneuvering, making final decisions on which primaries to enter and lining up endorsements. All of this activity was part of the nomination process, the creation of the backdrop against which the forthcoming events will be seen and judged.

Jan. 2—The Treasury, for the first time in U.S. history, began to provide funds to political candidates. Drawing on money collected through the income-tax checks, the Treasury started matching contributions to those candidates who have already raised \$5,000 in donations of not more than \$50 in each of 30

states. Up to a limit of \$5 million per candidate, the government is matching the first \$250 of each subsequent gift.

Jan. 16—The first quarterly reports of income and expenditures were due from the candidates. Further reports will be due April 10, July 10 and Oct. 10.

Jan. 19—Precinct caucuses will be held in Iowa, the first step toward choosing the state's convention delegates and the first such step anywhere in the nation. The action there is mainly among the Democrats.

Jan. 26 and Feb. 6—On these dates and at monthly intervals thereafter, the government's regular economic reports are issued. About the 25th of each month, the Consumer Price Index is published and on the first Friday of each month the unemployment rate is announced. In an election year, economic statistics have important political overtones. For President Ford to do well, the figures should show improvement month after month.

January (exact dates uncertain)—President Ford will in effect lay down his platform in three speeches, the State of the Union, the State of the World and the Budget Message. Mr. Ford will be obliged to explain which programs he will curtail or arrive at his proposed \$335-billion budget ceiling. He is also

expected to discuss in more detail than he has thus far his ideas on welfare reform. What the President will have to say about the two prime topics on the foreign agenda, détente and the Middle East is less clear, because his speech will discuss events that may occur abroad in the next few weeks. The speeches will give Mr. Ford an opportunity to state his views and policies more concretely than his rivals are likely to do.

February (exact dates uncertain)—The Soviet party congress will take place in Moscow. Once it is out of the way, some movement on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the crucial issue in détente, may be possible. There are indications that the Soviet Union may be ready to consider further compromise. That could make a trip to the United States by Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, which has been repeatedly postponed, possible sometime during the year. Such a trip would be an enormous boon to Mr. Ford's effort to demonstrate that he deserves a full term on the basis of his record.

Feb. 24—The New Hampshire primary will be held. The primary is always decided in advance as "symbolic" but always is heavily covered by the media and usually influential. This year, as in 1968, there will be two sets of candi-

dates, Republicans and Democrats, traipsing through the snow in pursuit of delegates and the elusive quality called momentum. Among Republicans, former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California got the faster start and has the support of Gov. Meldrim Thomson and the publisher of the state's biggest newspaper, William Loeb. Mr. Reagan will claim a victory if he comes close; Mr. Ford will insist that he has succeeded if he gets half the votes plus one. If Mr. Reagan wins, he will probably also win in another state in the opening week of the campaign and the race will be wide open. Among the Democrats, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, Sargent Shriver and former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma will all be looking for an early advantage. They may cut the vote into so many pieces that it is meaningless. If any candidate finishes well in front, all the rest are in trouble. A possible write-in campaign for Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota or a late entry by Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington could complicate things.

March 2—The Massachusetts primary will take place. The cast of characters is largely the same as in New Hampshire, with an important addition: Gov. George Wallace of Alabama will be there, hoping to capitalize on the bus-ing backlash in Boston. Otherwise, the Massachusetts electorate

tends to be quite liberal—it was Sen. George McGovern's only state in 1972—and a strong showing by Mr. Shriver or one of the other liberals would not be surprising. As of now, Mr. Reagan plans to concede this one to the President.

March 9—The second showdown between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Ford takes place in Florida, a crazy quilt of a state with its piney woods reminiscent of Alabama, its retirement towns that vote like the Midwest, its usually liberal Jews and its usually conservative Cubans. Mr. Reagan will not win in any big state if he does not win there, and his campaign manager predicts a 2-to-1 victory. Conversely, Mr. Ford could knock him out of the race with a big victory. This is the state where Mr. Carter hopes to prove that Gov. Wallace is human, after all, and he is given an outside chance of beating the Alabama—if, and only if, other candidates stay out. Sen. Jackson is showing signs of a major effort here, after months of vacation, and that could hurt Mr. Carter.

March 16—Illinois, the first of the five biggest states to vote, will hold its primary. Illinois seldom counts much in the nominating sweepstakes, but this year's primary could be different. It could well provide Mr. Ford's biggest early victory over Mr. Reagan. And among the Democrats, the refusal of Sen. Adlai Stevenson to run as a favorite son in alliance with Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago opens the race. The mayor may have uncommitted delegates elected, if he so chooses, in the Chicago districts, but elsewhere, Sen. Jackson, Sen. Bayh and Mr. Carter at the very least will compete. The picture is unsettled.

March 23—Terry Sanford, a former governor of North Carolina, whose campaign is taken seriously by few except his followers, will either best Gov. Wallace in Mr. Sanford's home state or drop out of the race. Mr. Reagan, if he has managed to do well in earlier contests, should do well in North Carolina, the state of one of his major supporters, Sen. Jesse Helms.

April 6—The Wisconsin primary, scheduled for the date, will be shifted to March 30 to avoid coinciding with New York's. The Wisconsin primary may not be meaningful because of a conflict between national party rules and state law. It probably will not be a key state in any event, although Rep. Udall and Mr. Harris have played a lot of ground here. No activity has been seen yet among the Republicans, and little is likely.

The outlook in New York is murky for two reasons: (1) The names of presidential candidates are not listed on the ballot, making it difficult for voters to pick among delegates; (2) Democratic Gov. Hugh Carey has decided to run as an independent candidate, loyal to himself, which are likely to win in enough districts to deny either Sen. Bayh or Sen. Jackson the kind of decisive New York victory they are hoping for. One of the liberal candidates—Sen. Bayh, Mr. Carter, Rep. Udall, or even Sen. Jackson—might win a majority, but New York is not looking like the springboard it once was.

April 27-June 1—No fewer than 19 primaries are crammed into this five-week period, an average of almost four every seven days. No candidate can hope to compete in all of them—they stretch from Rhode Island to Oregon, from Georgia to South Dakota—and no one can tell yet which primary will be important. If still in the race, Gov. Milton Shapp will meet his destiny in Pennsylvania on April 27 and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen in Texas on May 1; each needs to score a major victory in his home state to convince skeptics that he has a base from which to operate. Michigan on May 18 should be a walk for President Ford and an interesting test of whether Gov. Wallace's magic still works in the North (and whether he will win enough delegates to nudge the Democratic convention toward deadlock). Indiana, Nebraska and Oregon have traditionally been target states for campaigners, but there is no reason this year to think they will be any more significant than, say, Tennessee or Maryland. Much will depend on who is left in the race and where they choose to fight or to run and hide.

June 8—The final explosion of primaries takes place with coast-to-coast voting in California, Ohio and New Jersey. Together, these states account for 540 of the Democratic delegates, or 18 per cent, and only a slightly smaller share of the Republican delegates. If Mr. Reagan is still politically alive, he will battle hard in his home state against Mr. Ford. The Democratic outcome will depend in part on what the astonishingly popular young successor to Mr. Reagan, Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., elects to do. Should he decide to run, either to pick up some delegates with whom to bargain at the conven-

tion or because he thinks he can be nominated, most politicians in California believe he could do reasonably well. No one—and this is one of the most important changes in the political landscape since 1972—will scoop up the whole lot, like Sen. McGovern did, since California Democrats are voting under a proportional representation system (the Republicans are staying with the old winner-take-all arrangement). Ohio and New Jersey together have almost as many delegates as California, but they are likely to be overshadowed nonetheless.

June or July—Should Mr. Ford be assured of the nomination, it would be a good time for him to indulge in a bit of international diplomacy in preparation for the fall campaign. The long-delayed Brezhnev visit could be scheduled for this period. President Carter could take up his standing invitation to visit President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. A trip to Egypt would depend on the state of affairs in the Middle East. If multilateral talks have not opened in Geneva by summer, some diplomatic observers think, there is a real risk of renewed war—and trouble for Mr. Ford.

July 4—The 200th birthday of the United States is celebrated, providing yet another example of the advantages that fate bestows upon an incumbent president. Assuming that he has not already been turned into a lame duck by Mr. Reagan, Mr. Ford should be able to use the Bicentennial festivities to good political advantage, campaigning while seeming merely to preside—not only on July 4 but throughout the year.

July 11—The Democratic National Convention opens in New York City, site of the famous deadlock of 1924, when the Democrats nominated John Davis on the 10th ballot. Will the convention follow the same pattern? The Washington Post says no, that one candidate or perhaps two or three will emerge from the pack during the primaries and win the nomination on the first or second ballot. But there is no precedent for the new campaign finance law and some fear a pre-convention schedule of 30 primaries, so no one really knows. If none of the presently active candidates makes it, the nomination will be brokered, with candidates, party leaders, and caucuses of women, minorities and labor groups doing the negotiating. The possibilities include not only Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, should his name be taken up, but also such lesser faces as Gov. Carey and Gov. Brown. A good bet for vice-president, if he is not No. 1, is Mr. Carter, a "new face" from a different part of the country than any of the other likely nominees.

Aug. 18—The Republican National Convention opens in Kansas City, presumably having the main issue already decided. Unless someone enters the Ford-Reagan race after a primary or two—former Texas Gov. John Connally and Vice-President Rockefeller come to mind—there will be only two candidates, and most of the delegates given the enormous number of primaries, are likely to be committed by the time they reach Kansas City. The excitement would then center on the vice-presidency. Mr. Ford would probably choose someone to balance his ticket, ideologically or geographically or both; Mr. Reagan has said that he would seek someone who thought like him.

Sept. 6—Labor Day, the traditional opening of the campaign, although it actually began in 1974. The course that a presidential hopeful must negotiate has become so brutal that Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., announced last year that he had no stomach for it and pulled out of the race. No one thinks two-year campaigns make sense; no one can think of any way, however, apart from repealing the Bill of Rights, to shorten them. Sen. Mondale has put forward a proposal for reducing the arduousness of the campaign somewhat: replacing the plethora of state primaries with six regional primaries.

Nov. 2—Election Day, when, after two years of campaigning, the electorate must decide among Republican and Democrat and probably Gov. Wallace on a third-party ticket and possibly someone else on a fourth. Eleven months before the event, few people feel confident enough to guess who the contestants will be, much less the winners.



### To Reduce Federal Apparatus

## Reagan Tosses Out First Real Issue

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Ronald Reagan's proposal to transfer certain federal powers to state and local governments and to reduce the federal budget by \$90 billion is emerging as the first real issue of this year's presidential election campaign.

In New Hampshire, where Mr. Reagan is attempting for support in the next month's primary election, today's issue cut is perhaps the most recent topic of questioning and

appeal. When he first made the proposal last fall, Mr. Reagan predicted that his plan would produce "howls of pain" from those who are benefiting from the current system. So far, however, the suggestion has produced little more than skepticism. Economists, liberal and conservative alike, dismiss the proposal as a grandiose and meaningless political gesture that could be economically disastrous if it could be implemented. Mr. Reagan's proposal also said that the plan would hurt the very people to whom he is appealing.

Mr. Reagan's proposal is presumably designed to appeal to middle-class citizens who object to high taxes, welfare and food stamp "cheats." Almost all of the critics, however, said that Mr. Reagan's plan would hurt the very people to whom he is appealing, as well as the poor.

Mr. Reagan's plan was ever pushed through, an economist in the Treasury Department said, "the middle class would find itself being picked to pieces."

Mr. Reagan's proposed cuts in education spending would eliminate support for middle-class parents who send their children to college or who require special help for handicapped children.

His proposed changes in commerce and transportation would affect middle-class Americans. Elimination of subsidies for mass transit would affect suburbanites, not inner-city slum dwellers. The elimination of water resources programs would affect many regional programs, such as farm irrigation projects, that cannot be handled by a single state and the move would require the formation of regional groups or other new layers of government.

### McGovern Says Mrs. Gandhi Has No Proof on CIA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said today that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told him she had no "circumstantial evidence" but no proof to back her recent allegation of CIA interference in India.

Sen. McGovern, following an evening meeting with the Prime Minister, said that she told him Mrs. Gandhi would be "very disturbed" if he found any truth in her allegation last week that the CIA had undertaken a Chilean-style "destabilization" effort in India.

"She said that she did not have specific proof of activities of that kind but that she could infer from public revelations that have come from the investigations in the Senate and elsewhere that such activities were likely in India," Sen. McGovern said.

"She felt that other countries were involved in arming dissidents in India," Sen. McGovern said. "She did not want to single out the United States."

### State Options

The \$3-billion payment was promised on a budget deficit of \$80 billion projected by President Ford. Actually, the current estimated deficit for the present fiscal year is \$74.9 billion. Thus, if Mr. Reagan's proposal were adopted now, there would remain a deficit of more than \$9 billion.

Mr. Reagan would have the states and their subdivisions take over Washington's responsibility for the dropped federal programs. The states would have the choice of keeping, eliminating, reducing or consolidating any or all of the services.

Mr. Reagan is not advising the states what they might do about the federal programs that would be abandoned. Nor does he say how the states could raise the revenues to continue the services.

"That is precisely what he is trying to avoid," said Jeffrey Bell, a campaign aide at Reagan headquarters here in Washington. He explained:

"Reagan's answer is, you're looking up the wrong tree when you ask me to tell the states and localities how to raise taxes. The states have to make the decisions and be accountable."

Mr. Bell said that Mr. Reagan and his campaign staff had expected criticism of the \$90-billion plan in the press and elsewhere, and that they were not concerned by it. The Reagan forces, he insisted, are convinced that the plan will draw votes.

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Many of the income security programs, such as unemployment compensation, help people of all economic classes during a recession. Of the housing programs that Mr. Reagan would eliminate, many involve long-term federal contracts that cannot be abrogated legally.

Cutting off Medicaid would hurt chiefly the poor, but Mr. Reagan's plan to eliminate other federal health funds would cut such things as aid to medical schools.

Herbert Stein, a conservative who served as chairman of former President Richard Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors, said that many of the services Mr. Reagan wants transferred to the states and localities already are administered by those authorities under grants from the federal government.



## Cartoonist MacNelly, 28—Draws to the Right

By Ellen Bronson

NEW YORK (AP-DJ).—Jeff MacNelly's ideas for his political cartoons are plucked from a grab bag of experiences: magazines, hobbies, memories and even his delight in his two young sons, Jake, 3, and 1-year-old Dan.

Leonid Brezhnev is pictured using Crayolas to sign a treaty with a large X.

Spiro Agnew is a little kid with his hand stuck in a cookie jar. Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts is Winnie-the-Pooh in search of the Democratic nomination.

And Mother Goose reads one of her tales to Judge John Stia, about a little boy named Dick who once upon a time discovered his tapes were missing.

### Large Income

It is this sort of antic humor that at the age of only 28 has won Mr. MacNelly a national U.S. following, a Pulitzer Prize and a very large income. From his base at the 115,000-circulation Rich-

mond News-Leader in Virginia, his work is syndicated to more than 200 newspapers, including the International Herald Tribune, in which his superb draftsmanship and heightened sense of the ridiculous are part of the vanguard of a new generation of U.S. cartoonists.

Mr. MacNelly, said Howard Shmoos, managing editor of The Washington Post, is a "stand-up comedian" who has "let down in ink."

Explaining his approach to his work, Mr. MacNelly says, "A cartoon should stick its tongue out at people, make people think and laugh. I don't make a conscious effort to infuse my work with a particular philosophy. I just let my prejudices hang out."

There is another reason for Mr. MacNelly's singular appeal. He is virtually the only conservative cartoonist in a profession remarkable for its liberal practitioners. Clayton Kirkpatrick, editor of the Chicago Tribune, calls him an answer "to everybody's need for a political conservative."

### Fiscal Crisis

Last fall, for example, when most cartoonists were portraying President Ford as the villain in New York City's fiscal crisis, Mr. MacNelly posed him as the Statue of Liberty holding a veto stamp instead of a torch.

Mr. MacNelly's conservatism springs from his staunchly Republican family. His cartoons make it clear that he often finds himself to the political right even of Mr. Ford ("He didn't turn out to be the middle American conservative he seemed," says Mr. MacNelly). This last January he portrayed Ford and Congress as two medics carrying a stretcher with an injured man labeled "The Economy." The medics, however, were running in opposite directions.

And after the President's recent Cabinet shake-up, a MacNelly cartoon showed a football huddle with quarterback Ford telling his team he wanted them all to be "his

### Stunt Man Needed

Ronald Reagan is much more to Mr. MacNelly's liking because, he says, Mr. Reagan was a good

guy. "The team turned out to be composed entirely of Henry Kissingers."

Nor did Mr. MacNelly's conservative views prevent him from poking fun at Republicans and, particularly at Richard Nixon, during the Watergate crisis. Once he portrayed Mr. Nixon as a hockey goalie dodging tapes. Another widely reprinted cartoon showed Mr. Nixon standing in a witness box with a tape recorder strung over his shoulders in the fashion of an accordion and telling the judge, "Well, there I was, playing 'Hail to the Chief' on what I thought was my accordion."

Such cartoons help to explain why Mr. MacNelly's work is so widely syndicated, since a large sector of the U.S. press is editorially conservative. But other cartoonists note that his whimsical, offbeat style is also part of his appeal. "He's a real mocker," says Tony Auth, cartoonist for the Philadelphia Inquirer. "Jeff has fun with the news." Adds Herb Cook of The Washington Post, the dean of U.S. cartoonists, "He has a good sense of humor, one of the best."

"I know what you're probably thinking..."

executive in California and handled an adversary state legislature better than Mr. Ford is handling an unruly Congress. (Recently he depicted Mr. Reagan as a cowboy actor with a firm grip on the right task of a charging elephant and yelling, "Here's where I could really use a good stunt man.")

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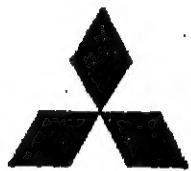
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